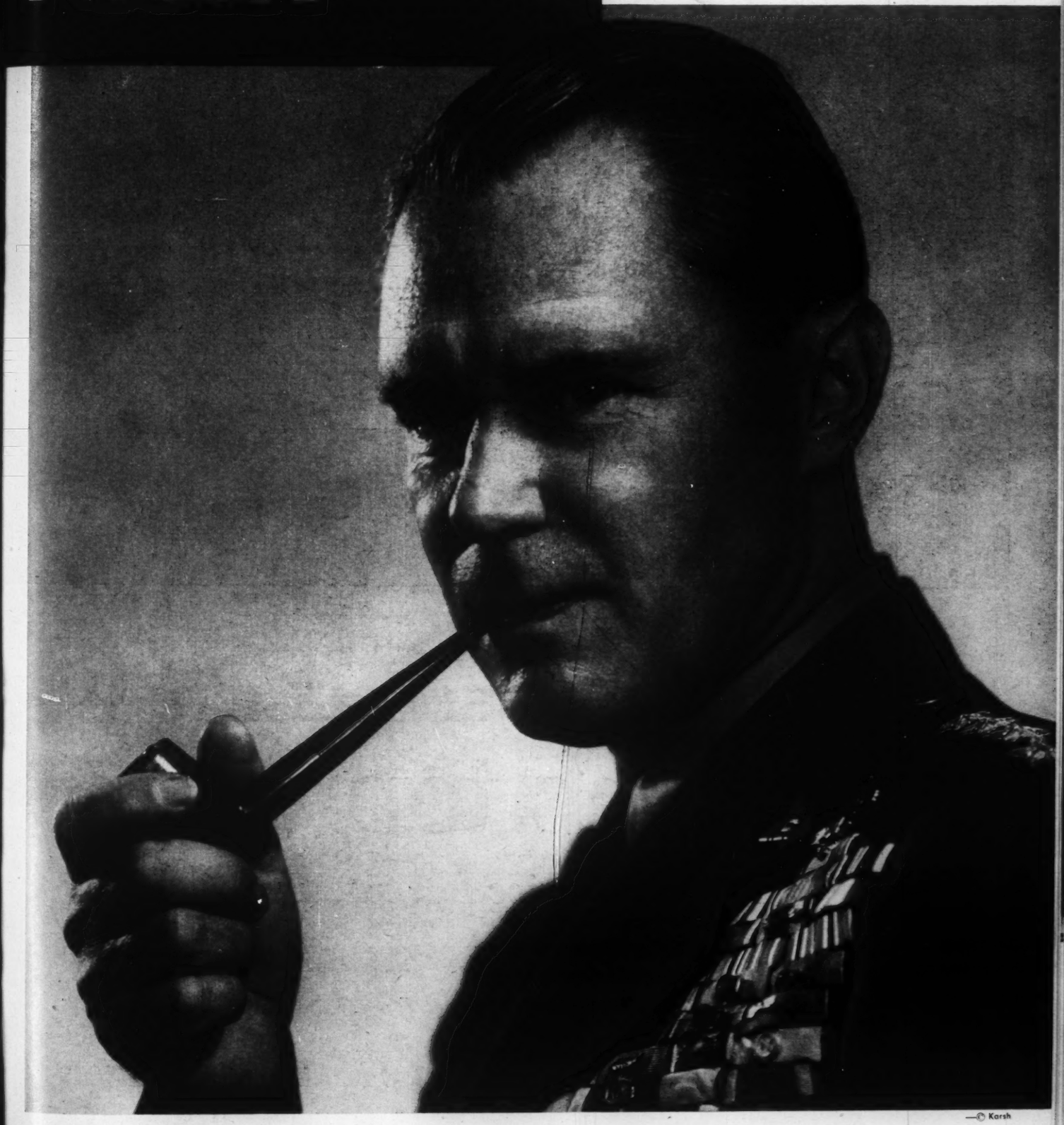
SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

THE MYSTERY OF DE GAULLE

A.R.M. LOWER: GERMANY AND THE WEST

APRIL 3, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 26



—© Karsh

USAF'S VANDENBERG: *The Man with the Atomic-Bombers. See "U.S. Affairs".*

10c

Teen-Agers and Liquor: What About a Drink?

Defence Means a Tighter Belt – But Whose?

Paul Hesse photo

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SEE THE EIGHT CANADA RATES AS GREAT...THE 1951 STUDEBAKER

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mean the Government must start full-scale allocation? Said one worried official: "We're damned if we do and damned if we don't." If controls aren't imposed, the grey market, which is already causing concern, may spread yet further with disastrous results on prices. If they are imposed, is there any way to stop them short of complete and all-out allocation? And must allocation be followed by price-control of end products? The Government is still as reluctant as ever to get into controls like this, which mean a considerable staff for supervision and enforcement; but it remains to be seen whether it can devise a half-way house.

CAPITAL COMMENT

A Revolution on the Farm

VERY little noticed by the average urban dweller, developments of a revolutionary nature have been taking place in recent years in North American agriculture. The consequences of the advance affect many segments of North American activity. In a time of world crisis it is comforting to note that they tend to strengthen the nations benefiting from the change, which has proceeded considerably farther here than in most other countries of the world.

By the application of more machines, rural electrification, better seed, more fertilizer, improvements in methods of breeding and feeding, the output of agricultural commodities has greatly increased, and that in the face of some reduction in the number of persons employed.

Dr. W. C. Hopper, a well-known farm scientist of Ottawa, now in Washington, reports in a recent issue of *Agriculture Abroad* the highlights of this revolution in U.S. agriculture. All of the factors mentioned by Dr. Hopper have been at work in Canada also, some even more actively here, though the overall effects are probably not quite so striking.

Summed up by Dr. Hopper, this is what has happened: in 1949, 10.8 million agricultural workers in the U.S. produced about 40 per cent more products than did the 11.7 million workers in 1940. Farm output per hour of labor in agriculture exceeded the 1935-39 output by 51 per cent.

Reduced Force

Another way of looking at it is to say that slightly over one-sixth of the labor force of the United States now produces the abundance of food consumed in that country, leaving five-sixths for other activities—including national defence.

In Canada the ratio is not quite so good, but it is impressive. We shall know more exactly after the 1951 census. Current estimates are that our farm working force is from 18 to 20 per cent of the total labor force. This fraction feeds Canada and also produces valuable export totals, notably in wheat and cheese.

These phenomena may be regarded as the current effect of the technical and scientific revolution as applied to North American farming. To show how sensational have been the changes since the first steam engines and spinning frames, a sentence from J. D. Bernal's "Social Function of Science" may be quoted:

"In 1787, 19 people on the land were needed to support one city dweller. At present (this was written before World War II) 19 people could support 66 city dwellers."

It would appear that since this calculation was made, the efficiency of North American agriculture has further gained, until it might be said that 19 people working on the land could support 81 or more people working in urban areas—"supporting" meaning supplying them with food.

Dr. Hopper reports that in the decade 1940-50 the number of tractors on U.S. farms increased from 1,540,000 to 8,825,000; the number of motor trucks rose from 1,095,000 to 2,200,000; the number of grain combines trebled, the number of corn pickers increased more than three times, and the number of milking machines increased more than four-fold.

Less Picturesque

The switch from horse and mule power to tractors may have reduced the romantic and picturesque elements of rural life, but Dr. Hopper says that the decline in the decade from about 14.5 million to 7.5 million such animals released for production of human food *about 17 million acres of crop land as well as millions of acres of pasture land* which can be used for beef and dairy cattle and sheep.

Rural electrification has been another important factor in increasing output per worker. It has reached the point in the U.S. where about 85 per cent of U.S. farms are electrified or have electricity available to them.

Use of hybrid seed corn and such factors as the greater use of fertilizers and lime, new and more effective employment of insecticides and fungicides, and the adoption of soil conservation practices, Dr. Hopper reports from Washington, have increased crop production per acre in the period under review about 37 per cent. No one suggests that the limit of improvement has been reached, and some of the more gloomy predictions of the Neo-Malthusians are currently being discounted by the discovery that better farming methods all over the world could greatly increase production per acre.

Defence production is squeezed out of the margin between the basic minimum needed to support the population and the potential capacity of a nation. North America steadily becomes a more formidable area for aggressors to attack.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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LETTERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

that occasion by Raymond Massey. Thanks for a good article.

Blenheim, Ont. JAMES C. EASTCOTT

Women and War

WHAT a mirth provoking article by Margaret Ecker Francis entitled "Will Married Women Go to War Again?" in a recent issue. But she did not mean it to be so. This person, who obviously got caught in the marriage trap, seems to have become disillusioned, frustrated and bitter, else how could she spend such a supply of venom over men and single women alike? Neither men nor single women will give much heed to her eruptions, but all will take time off to pity her husband, if such she still has. What a woman! It is to laugh.

Winnipeg, Man. (MRS.) M. A. W.

Constitution

THIS writer wishes to express his agreement with the interpretation of the constitution as given in Mr. Sandwell's article of Feb. 27. In applying this to the method of making future amendments, could this not be accomplished by having the procedure as agreed upon by the Canadian authorities passed in the regular way by the United Kingdom Parliament as an amendment to the BNA Act? An alternative would be to have a new Canadian constitution written by a constitutional conference, with a confirmatory British Act.

True, both methods recognize the United Kingdom Parliament as sovereign *de jure*, but those who object to that had better advocate Canada's emulation of Irish example.

Ottawa, Ont. W. H. TROOP

Education Digest

I AM WRITING to express my sincere appreciation for the excellent way in which you presented the digest of my recent article on "Federal Aid to Schools."

Since your digest of the article appeared, I have had numerous requests for copies of the complete article. Several requests came from Members of Parliament and one from a member of the Dominion Cabinet. This goes to show that SATURDAY NIGHT is read in the right places.

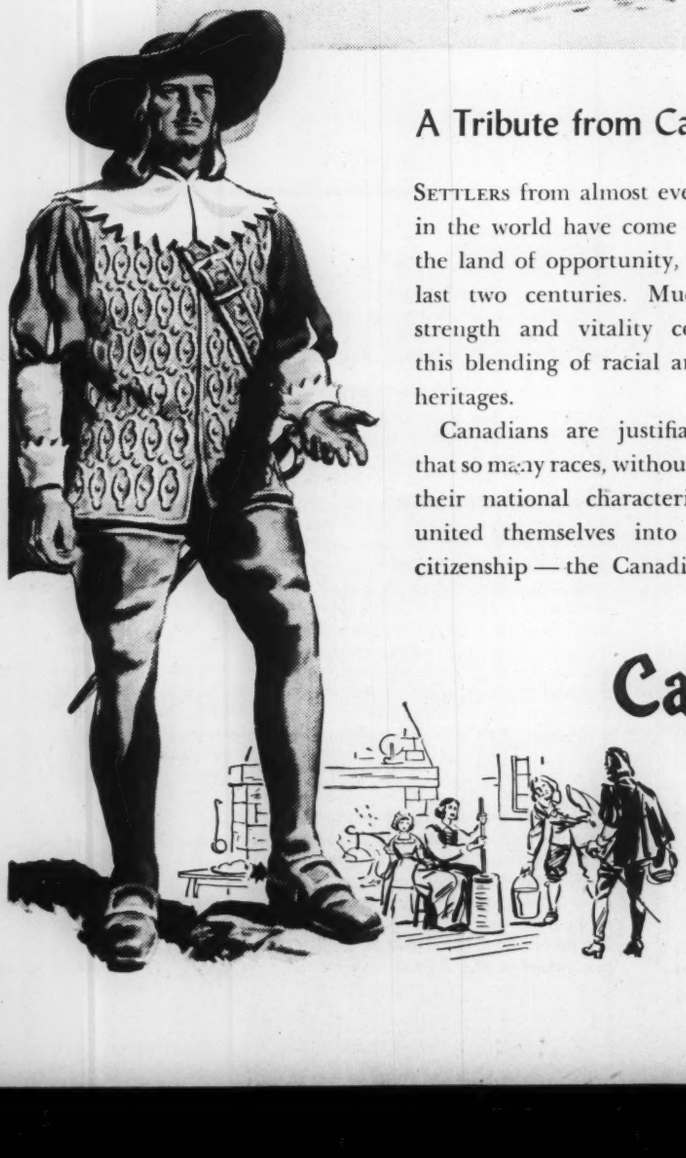
Ottawa, Ont. P. J. KENNEDY

Stone Poem

I ENJOY JEP's wit tremendously, but I think his "The Stone of Scone" just plain bad taste.

Calgary, Alberta W. R. S. HENDERSON

The Canadian Family owes much to . . . Holland



A Tribute from Calvert to Canadians of Dutch Descent

SETTLERS from almost every country in the world have come to Canada, the land of opportunity, during the last two centuries. Much of our strength and vitality comes from this blending of racial and cultural heritages.

Canadians are justifiably proud that so many races, without sacrificing their national characteristics, have united themselves into one great citizenship — the Canadian Family.

Dutch settlers and their descendants have left an indelible mark on the pages of Canada's history. The name Van Horne is synonymous with railroads while Kreighoff, Panabaker and Lampman are known and respected in Canadian art and literature.

The Dutch are a devout, thrifty and industrious people and, among other things, their model dairy and cattle-breeding farms have contributed much to Canada's progress.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 26 April 3, 1951

Ontario's Finances

THE revenues of the Province of Ontario were sufficiently buoyant during the now expiring fiscal year to allow of the payment into the sinking fund of a sum equal to 4.6 per cent on the funded debt. Net capital payments were 83 millions, and net capital receipts 27.3 millions, but thanks to this sinking fund appropriation of 21.7 millions the increase in net debt was only 32.2 millions.

These revenues are the result of a condition of prosperity which is in turn the result of an inflationary tendency in credit and currency, and we do not at all sympathize with the demand of most of the Opposition speakers that taxation be reduced. The cost of all the operations of government is bound to go on rising, and it is the part of wisdom to keep taxation at a level which will allow of some contraction of revenue when business becomes less active, or the demands of the federal government become more heavy and there is consequently less income left to the people of Ontario to be spent or to be taxed.

Well over three-quarters of the whole current expenditure of the Province is in the four departments of Education, Health, Highways and Welfare, and the Highways item does not include capital improvements. These expenditures are so vital to the life of the community that they must be kept pretty well up to present figures, and indeed increased as costs rise, no matter what happens to the provincial revenues. It is therefore sound economics to take advantage of times such as the present to reduce the net debt rather than to accustom the taxpayers to an easier burden which may soon have to be increased again.

Mr. Frost seems to us to be pursuing a sound and forward-looking policy in using the largely windfall revenues of these years for strengthening the Province's position against an unpredictable future.

Not a Case for the Senate

THERE is no doubt about the constitutional power of the Senate to veto the Commons decision to pay $65 million to get Mr. Gardiner out of his troubles with the disappointed wheat-growers, but we gravely question the wisdom of the Senators who last week proposed that it should take that course. (The proposal was defeated, 27-6.)

The only value of such a course is for the purpose of forcing an appeal to the country on the question about which the Senate and Commons have disagreed, and we cannot feel that the wheat payment is the type of question upon which such an appeal would be of any value. There is no clear-cut issue about it. The Opposition parties would not take a definite stand for either large payments, smaller payments or no payments at all; and the result would be — if an election were held—that the Government would lose the votes of persons holding all three of those views, and might be replaced by another Government which would be even less able to agree than Mr. Howe and Mr. Gardiner. More probably, of course, the Government would submit to the Senate veto, as Mr. Borden submitted to the veto of his naval proposals in 1911, and tell the disappointed wheat growers that they had better ask for Senate reform.

The truth is that the Senate as at present constituted is not a body which can gain much for itself, or do much good to the country, by interfering with the financial aberrations of the elected representatives of the people. In Great Britain the House of Lords would be expressly debarred from interference upon such a subject, and while the status of the Senate is different we think that it is just as inadvisable that it should use its larger powers in the case of a purely fiscal transaction.

The Borden naval proposals did involve a much broader principle than the mere expenditure of a certain sum of money. The wheat payment measure is nothing but a proposal to tax the general body of taxpayers for the benefit of a particular — and no doubt very deserving — class. It is the

PASSING SHOW

MR. GARDINER says he and Mr. Howe are quite satisfied to be where they are. We take it they don't mind being a considerable distance apart.

What the BC hospital system needs is a blood transfusion.

Things we hardly hope to see happen: Stalin claiming he was misreported by a *Pravda* interviewer.

Senator Haig opposes any "sweeping reform" of the Senate. Probably excepting one which would sweep a few Conservatives into it.

Peron seems to want to be a perennial.

Hollywood announces that the dimpled knee is to replace the well-turned ankle as an object of public interest. Where has Hollywood been all this time? So far as we know nobody has mentioned, let alone been interested in, a well-turned ankle since 1900. The very phrase is Victorian.

Civilian defence program for Canadian cities is: air-raid sirens free but provide your own shelter to go to when you hear them.

Russia is to put an end to collective farms, but Canada sees no end to our collecting farmers.

Presumably the trouble is that British admirals are becoming less admirable.

Now that the world is getting full of "anti-Soviet Communists" all we need is a few anti-Communist Soviets and we can all be happy.

Russia is reported as making a "studied effort" to put Communists into government offices in Atlantic Pact countries. And some of them have been studying that effort for twenty years.

Now that the UN Assembly is to meet in Paris in November there will probably be a lot more applications for membership.

Lucy says she is glad to hear that the Russians are not preparing for a war offensive, but she thinks their peace offensive is almost as dangerous.

LOST IN THE TALL WHEAT

last type of measure that ought to be made the main subject of an appeal to the people; and we repeat that the forcing of an appeal to the people is the only proper purpose of a veto by the Senate upon a financial measure. To veto it for any other purpose is to relieve the Government of responsibility which it ought to carry.

Canadian Theatre, by Degrees

IT WAS an excellent idea of Toronto University to confer an honorary degree on Gratien Gélinas, alias Fridolin, author and stage creator of that appealing personage of the Canadian theatre, "Ti-Coq". Mr. Gélinas is not only a fine artist but a cultured gentleman and a devoted Canadian. At the Empire Club in Toronto recently, in a speech which was a little literary masterpiece, he predicted that the rejection of "Ti-Coq" in New York might in the long run prove a stimulus to the consciousness and solidarity of the Canadian theatre. Within a week Adjudicator Robert Newton of England, here for the Drama Festival preliminaries, was proclaiming the nearness, and the value and importance, of a Canadian theatre as a mechanism of national self-expression.

Canadians, Mr. Newton warned, must work out their own dramatic salvation on their own terms and in their own way. But the terms must include a supply of professional players—in professional companies—and a supply of playwrights. Amateur groups had their value, but chiefly as the seed-plot out of which a professional body might ultimately rise. Moreover the professional companies needed sufficient public support to run their plays for two weeks at least and preferably more, or they would not be able to give adequate productions of untried plays; the new-play-every-week schedule was impossibly demanding.

Meanwhile Mr. Newton urged the amateur groups to give Canadian playwrights a chance to work with them. (This in Toronto, where not a single entry in the Central Ontario Festival this year is by a Canadian!) This is the only way of ensuring that when the Canadian theatre is ready the Canadian playwright will be ready also. His advice is being acted upon in some places. At Queen's University, Dr. William Angus has made it a policy of the Summer Theatre to produce new Canadian plays, and is ready and eager to read likely manuscripts. A royalty is paid, and the playwright is assured that the Summer Theatre "exerts itself to give the script a faithful interpretation, so that the author may see exactly what he has written".

Mr. Howe's Burden

MR. C. D. HOWE, in becoming Minister of Defence Production, is picking up again the very difficult job he did so well in the last war as Minister of Munitions and Supply. The experience and the public confidence which he has already earned commend this appointment generally. Mr. Howe is the right man for this job, and the devoted way in which he is tackling it deserves gratitude as well as respect.

The only question raised by the appointment is whether it was necessary to leave with Mr. Howe the responsibility of the Department of Trade and Commerce as well as the new department. As things become tighter the Department of Trade and Commerce will have the responsibility of protecting civilian supplies, while the Department of Defence Production sees to defence needs. When conflict arises, as it must, each department will take its case to its minister. The Minister of Trade and Commerce must then argue it out with the Minister of Defence Production. We wonder if this isn't the sort of thing which is apt to cause dangerous psychological conflicts. Indeed, if Mr. Howe is to be both ministers he might claim protection against this undue occupational hazard. We should support the establishment of the post of official psychiatrist to the Minister of Trade and Commerce—or, since this is in a sense a defence matter, to the Minister of Defence Production. He should, we think, have a status similar to that of the Auditor-General so that he reports direct to Parliament. The arguments going on in the brain of the joint minister will be a matter of very considerable public concern.

DRAMA ADJUDICATOR *Robert Newton calls on Canada to develop its own theatre.*

Mr. Gardiner's Outburst

IN THE concluding stages of the debate on the $65 million wheat bounty Mr. J. G. Gardiner, the Minister of Agriculture, took up a good deal of parliamentary time with an attack on two journalists who had criticized his handling of the wheat question. In doing so he was perfectly within his rights, and in principle we will defend any minister who feels it desirable to reply to criticisms brought against him by the press. The press is no more immune from criticism in a free society than politicians are.

Yet, in exercising his right to reply to criticism, we think Mr. Gardiner used it unwisely. He directed his attack personally at two journalists—Mr. Michael Barkway, SATURDAY NIGHT's Associate Editor in Ottawa, and Mr. Charles Woodsworth, the editor of the Ottawa *Citizen*—who, though no more infallible than anyone else, are both responsible men with their fair share of experience and of integrity. We have read the record in *Hansard* with some care, and we can find no refutation of the facts or the views expressed by Michael Barkway in SATURDAY NIGHT or by Mr. Woodsworth in his broadcast. But Mr. Gardiner did utter a good deal of abuse and broad hints of dire consequences for the two men; and it is not wise for a minister to threaten a free press even by hints.

So far as SATURDAY NIGHT is concerned, we shall continue (Mr. Barkway included) to exercise great care about our facts, and to use our best independent judgment in commenting on them, regardless of whether Mr. Gardiner or any other minister likes it or not. This, as we understand it, is the function of a free press in a democracy.

Disrespect to Members

MR. GARDINER'S language about Mr. Woodsworth and Mr. Barkway was in effect a charge of breach of privilege. In his 38 years in legislative bodies, he said, "on two occasions I have seen men brought before the bar of the House for disrespect to members who have been speaking in different legislative bodies. I doubt very much if they had gone any farther than, or as far as, either of these gentlemen did go with regard to discussions in this House recently."

If Mr. Gardiner was serious in making this statement he should, we think, have gone through the procedure set forth in section 193 of Beauchesne, "Parliamentary Rules and Forms," and allowed the Speaker, or the House itself, to determine whether there was such a breach of privilege. Beauchesne says nothing about "disrespect to members," but he does say that "Libels upon members and aspersions upon them in relation to Parliament . . . are breaches of the privileges of of the members." We should have welcomed a ruling upon the question whether Mr. Barkway's writings were an aspersion upon Mr. Gardiner.

No Plaster Saints

ONE of the things which has annoyed Liberal supporters about the wheat controversy is that the British Government should "get away with it" so cheaply. This is entirely understandable. Cabinet ministers, Liberal politicians and wheat pool leaders may feel quite genuinely that the British Government should have made a supplementary final payment last May. A case can be made out along these lines, though Mr. Howe very largely demolished it. But this argument is irrelevant to the present situation.

We are not concerned to defend the British Government's position. But we are very deeply concerned about our own Government, which accepted the British position, expressed itself as being "in accord with" it, and then asks the Canadian taxpayers to put up $65 million. This is too much like an afterthought designed to save votes.

Hidden But Necessary

WE DISLIKE hidden taxes as much as anybody, but we cannot support the Canadian Association of Consumers in its appeal to Parliament not to adopt the constitutional amendment permitting the Provinces to levy a small sales tax. The truth is that the capacity of governments to levy direct taxes is pretty well exhausted in this country, largely on account of the ability of great groups of the population who should be paying them to pass them on to somebody else. The income tax has ceased to be applicable to anybody in unionized employment because of the power of the unions to insist upon an unaltered level of "take-home pay"; and it is effectually added to the cost of the product by a great many other occupations besides organized labor. Taxes on consumption at least do not have the effect of discouraging productive activity, as much as the direct taxation does, and are to a large extent paid by the people on whom they are supposed to be levied. They obviously should not bear very

heavily upon the primary necessities of life, and in actual practice they seldom do.

The association seems to be overlooking the fact that several of the Provinces are already collecting a species of sales tax, which involves a very complicated system of collection in order to make it comply with the requirement that it must be a "direct" tax, and that all of the Provinces could employ this device if they desired to do so. The proposed constitutional amendment merely enables them to do more simply and without subterfuge what is in many places being done already. The concern of the association about the cost of living is eminently proper, but the small fraction of the population upon whom that cost bears very severely, because of their inability to get their incomes adjusted to it, should be relieved in other ways—by an increase in pension allowances and minimum wage rates.

The Almanac Is Out Again

THE Canadian Almanac and Directory claims to have "over 50,000 indexed listings". The actual number of items of information—tax rates and regulations on commodities, names of places and post offices, names of officials and elected persons, all sorts of other odd bits of knowledge such as the position of Jupiter in each month of the year and the legal weight of grade A eggs—must vastly exceed 50,000. It is a poor page among the 800 pages (excluding index) which does not have a hundred such items, and many pages have many more. The changes made each year are estimated at 20,000. The publishers (Copp Clark, $8.50) keep on adding new subjects, and the 1951 edition includes for the first time a complete directory of insurance companies licensed in Canada.

It is just about as difficult to find a misprint in this astonishing work as in the London *Times*. We have worked hard on it for several hours, and have got nothing but an extra vowel in the front name of the Right Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret in the U.K. Privy Council list, Cruckshank for Cruickshank in the Commons list by constituencies, and a rather general omission of accents in French names.

Apostle of Charity

THE late Archbishop Neil McNeil, predecessor of Cardinal McGuigan in the Toronto see, made a very deep impression on the life of the Roman Catholic community both in British Columbia and in Ontario. He did so chiefly by his exceptional organizing ability, which among other things greatly helped the expansion of the work of the Basilian Fathers into the now world-famous Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies. But his just-published biography by George Boyle, "Pioneer in Purple" (Palm Publishers, Montreal), while treating adequately of his administrative achievements, is even more valuable for the light it sheds upon his philosophic thought.

The core and centre of that thought was charity—not the degraded and limited thing that we call by that name today, but the thing of which St. Paul said that without it neither faith nor hope was of any avail. He held that the division of the Christian Church which Protestants call the Reformation began with a "schism against charity", and only later developed into a "heresy against faith". He held the "shrinkage of charity" to be the root of the world's present disorders. Mr. Boyle's chapter on "Charity in Depth" has a message for Christians of every kind in this perilous age.

Case of the Young Pacifists

by B. K. Sandwell

THE other day, after a United Nations Association meeting in which, I must admit, it was rather taken for granted that if Russia is at the present moment unlikely to plunge willingly into a major war the reason is a conviction that she could not win it rather than any earnest devotion to the cause of peace, a very intelligent and apparently quite sincere fourth-year university student asked to be allowed to present what he said were the ideas of his generation.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

Substantially these ideas were that the Russian people did not want war, that the Chinese people did not want war, that the war preparations of the Atlantic powers were giving the governments of China and Russia an excuse for arming their own peoples, and that if the Atlantic powers abandoned all war preparations and devoted an equivalent amount of money and effort to giving food and other necessaries of life to the poorer nations, all danger of attack from the Communist nations would be removed. This, the student claimed, would be the "Christian" attitude towards the problem of international relations.

This is what may be termed the collective pacifist policy. It is a policy, the putting into effect of which requires that those who advocate it shall obtain control of the government of their country. This they are presumably able to do in a democracy if they can obtain, and retain for a reasonable period of time, the support of a substantial majority of the voters. (In Canada, and some other frontier countries, the requirements might be rather greater; it is by no means certain, in view of the immense importance of Canadian territory to United States defence, that the American government would in any and all circumstances tolerate a neutral attitude in Canada if the United States were itself at war with a great Communist power, even though a substantial majority of Canadians adopted this student's views.)

Individual or Collective

This collective pacifist policy differs from the individualist pacifist dogma in that the latter requires the individual pacifist to carry his opinions into action in his personal conduct whatever his government may do, whereas the collective pacifist if he is also a believer in democracy accepts the decision of his government to go to war and acknowledges the responsibilities which it throws upon him as a minority citizen. The collective pacifist is not necessarily an individualist pacifist.

I was not sure that this student fully realized the responsibilities that would rest upon him and his fellow collective pacifists if the policy which they were advocating were adopted by their country. They could not, of course, guarantee that their country's abstention from all warlike preparations would ensure it against all possibility of attack, even if the proceeds of the defence taxes were wholly utilized for sending wheat to India and cheese to China and cattle to Korea. And if the state of their country were such that no defence were possible (as would obviously be the case if the pacifist policy were adopted), it follows that the attack would necessarily be successful. The advocates of complete unilateral disarmament must therefore accept the responsibility of exposing their country to a very grave risk of having its right of self-government taken away from it by conquest—a conquest which would probably, as things are today, have the effect of transferring the powers of government to a small minority sympathetic to the Communist doctrine.

The prospect of an unarmed democracy, however generous with its gifts to poorer nations, being left undisturbed under a non-Communist form of government, however good it may seem to an idealistic university student, seems to my perhaps too cynical mind to be practically nil. For I am convinced that if it is possible to condition a majority of Canadians into being idealist pacifists, it is just as possible to condition a majority of the Russians into being idealist Communists, and that a nation of idealist Communists would certainly consider itself justified in imposing Communism on another nation which had carefully and idealistically put itself into a position where it could not resist that operation. After all, that would not be war; that would be merely the exercise of force on a non-resisting people. We must never forget that the genuine Communist sincerely believes that his system is the only way to peace, justice and even (God save the mark) liberty.

Unreal World

It is impossible for a believer in democracy to object to any collectivist pacifism which seriously weighs and loyally accepts the consequences, to the pacifist society, of the adoption of the pacifist policy. But pacifists who merely cheerfully assume that unilateral disarmament and gifts of bread and meat and cheese will ensure peace and security seem to me to be living in an unreal world.

Peace is obviously desirable. But only if it is more desirable than anything else in the world can we afford to adopt a policy of never, in any conceivable circumstances, resisting an attack whether from without or from within. And if we decide never to resist an attack from without we may be quite sure that we shall be attacked from within—by those who know that if necessary they will be supported from without.

As for Christianity, he who undertakes to convince Christians that pacifism is the only possible Christian attitude sets himself a hard task. He is setting up a private and personal interpretation of the Christian revelation against the practically unanimous teaching of all the organized sections of the Christian Church. It may be true of the case for one side in any given war that it is an un-Christian case, and that Christians ought not to fight for it. But that must be proved for that particular case in that particular war. It is enormously more difficult to prove that there is no case, for either side in any war, which is Christian and deserves the support of Christians. And that is what our young friends of peace are undertaking to prove.

Of Battles

WHEN I *was young and taking training*
At school to modify my braining,
It never seemed to trouble me
Remembering dates in history—
Particularly battles, fought
By Greek or Dane, Canuck or Scot:
Louisbourg, Waterloo, Bull Run,
I knew the date of every one;
Unerringly my memory ran
From Marathon to Matapan. . . .
Considering this, it's rather queer
That I always forget, from year to year,
Our wedding anniversary, dear. J.E.P.

THE MYSTERY OF DE GAULLE

Believing That "Men Little Revere What They Know Too Well" The General Has Carefully Prefabricated His "Mystery"

by Herbert Steinhouse

Paris.

WERE these uncritical times, Charles André Joseph Marie de Gaulle could be dismissed as a mere anachronistic curiosity. His consecrated mysticism, his hodge-podge of political and economic fantasy and his arrogant self-deification might already have been shattered by forty million laughs from his more jovial and earthbound compatriots.

Unfortunately, living through months of ever-growing internal and international crisis, Frenchmen can ill afford the luxury of derision. Potential scoffing must still remain gnawing uneasiness. De Gaulle's chilling superiority must continue to command attention and respect. His weird extravagances must be accepted still as the ineluctable temperament of a possible demi-god. In short, the carefully-nurtured legend of de Gaulle the Man of Mystery must be perpetuated.

And that, of course, is precisely how Charles de Gaulle has always wanted it. "The prestige (of the leader) requires mystery," he wrote in an early book, "The Edge of the Sword", "because men little revere what they know too well." De Gaulle leaves his person and his ideology mysteriously removed from the political arena and the trampling multitudes, runs no risk of being known too well, and thus simply becomes all things to all men.

The politically-impoverished take him for their *fuhrer* or *duce* or *chef*—the indomitable saviour who will lead the country out of its present political wilderness. The small shopkeeper has faith in his ability to reduce prices and capitalists' profits; the minor industrialist, on the other hand, waits for him to smash the unions and bring the obstreperous working class into line. For the Sorbonne intellectual he may represent dynamic moral order out of amoral, debilitating chaos. Or else he might be the restorer of past glories.

Son of a Professor

The civil servant perhaps counts on him as the only man to deal with the Russians in an "inevitable" war, and with the Communists in an "inevitable" uprising. Anyone can examine the vague doctrines of the Mystery Man as they would some distant shelves at the grocer's and select just what they want, and what they think they see.

Long ago, de Gaulle deliberately set out to surround himself with this aura of mystery. Leaders, he wrote, "can scarcely be imagined without a strong element of egoism, pride, toughness, wile." So he cultivated the distant demeanor, the sparing use of word and gesture, curtness to the point of rudeness, the stubborn refusal to share confidences with subordinates.

It is difficult to ascertain how he first learned that he was fate's supreme choice. Little is known of his childhood save that he was born in Lille sixty years ago, the son of a professor who taught philosophy at a Jesuit school. After studies in history, philosophy and the classics, he entered St. Cyr military school. Serious and austere, he spent twenty years as an army officer while awaiting the call of destiny.

This came in 1940, when his acquaintance Paul Reynaud brought him into the cabinet. A few weeks later he followed "the path of honor" into exile, broadcast his famous appeal to defeated France and became the world-famous symbol of French resistance to German domination.

He became famous, too, for his towering stature, his long nose set in a small, waxy face, his conceits, his aloofness, and his unswerving devotion to the grandeur that was once France's. "Your de Gaulle," Churchill told a cabinet minister of the provisional French Government in 1944, "is more difficult to manage than Stalin or Roosevelt."

He amazed the Resistance men who flew to London to consult with him. One of them, upon regaining his underground post in occupied France, reported that "de Gaulle spoke to me as if he were carrying a thousand years of history on his shoulders."

Other underground leaders could not forgive his inability to recognize the resistance movement's underlying social drama. (A few years later, visiting Lyons upon its liberation, he was greeted by a motley crowd of local resistance chiefs whom he asked, with some asperity, "But where are the constituted authorities?" "*Mon Général,*" replied one, "they are all in jail.")

When de Gaulle Was Premier

Yet the Resistance needed him badly. As the titular head of the government-in-exile, he alone could get them supplies; as the symbol of Fighting France, he alone could prevent the resistance movement from breaking down into suicidal internecine strife. And so, in underground France and in the colony of exiled politicians in London and then in Algiers, everyone adapted himself to the difficult personality of the General.

At the cabinet meetings of the provisional government, his word was law—when he spoke it. If he deigned to, he would override and crush his ministers with a mere gesture. When the Government returned to liberated Paris, his control of it continued from the same rarified level.

If the ministers achieved anything in those days, it was probably thanks in large measure to the General's utter boredom with all prosaic questions of production, finance, agriculture and reconstruction. His real concern was the restoration of *the greatness* of France, and by this he meant prestige, military power, national spirit, morale.

But in January, 1946, Charles de Gaulle brusquely walked out of active political life. He apparently had decided to dissociate himself from the squabbling parties, allow them a year or two to bring the country to the brink of disaster again, and then reappear at the right moment on his white charger.

The reappearance was effected in the traditional enigmatic manner. Fifteen months later he sent out a call to the nation from Strasbourg, asking it to have done with bumbling parliamentarianism and rally to his ambiguously-defined *Rassemblement du Peuple Français*, the party that was not a party.

Across the country, the muddled and inflation-squeezed middle class flocked to his banner. The politically-backward farmers joined too, as did

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HERBERT STEINHOUSE, *a Canadian journalist in Paris, is a close student of French affairs.*

GERMANY LOOKS TO THE WEST

by Arthur R. M. Lower

—Wide World

WEST *Germany's new federal police, a counter to East Zone "People's Police."*

"ARE WE GOING to rearm Germany?"

The question is naïve. We have already granted something close to independence to Western Germany and consequently that country within a short time will, within limits, be in a position to do as it sees fit on the subject of rearmament. It may or may not have been foolish to allow Western Germany to get into that position: that, at any rate, is the position it is in.

What would the alternatives have been? One would have been to hold down Western Germany by force or by the imposition upon it of a puppet régime such as that of Eastern Germany. Neither course is practicable for long to free nations, such as are the occupying powers.

Another alternative would have been joint occupation by Russia and the West of all Germany, and its treatment for a long term of years as a political minor. This implies friendly co-operation between Russia and the West. If that had been attainable, our present problems would not have been up for discussion.

We have to take the world as it is. That world comprises a divided Germany and a precarious balance of power between East and West.

Russia will always strive to add the resources and manpower of Eastern Germany to her own, and to interpose it as a barrier between herself and the West, while the Western nations will try to add those of Western Germany to their own. No other outcome is possible, though from the point of view of pure theory, others could conceivably be discussed.

This Is Not the Old Germany

Eastern Germany is under the control of a power strong enough to threaten the West, and unfriendly to the West. Western Germany is fast shaking off "the Occupation." It is making a rapid economic and moral recovery, as I observed on a recent visit. Within a year or two it will begin to be a force to be reckoned with, and the cards it already holds in its hands are good ones.

However, it is far from being the old Germany. The Reich has been divided, not into two, but into four: some of its provinces went to Poland, one partly to Russia, and the remainder were divided into the Western and the Eastern Zones. There can be no question of the reconstitution of the old Germany of Wilhelm II or Hitler. That might occur as a result of a third world war; indeed, it could recur only as a result of such a war. Its recurrence would, in my opinion, be a calamity for both East and West.

The old Germany resurgent would dominate all of Central Europe, as in Hitler's day, and it would once again be in a position to threaten both East and West. France would stand in legitimate terror of it, and Great Britain only slightly less.

Western Germany alone, however, is a horse of another color. Its population, around 48 millions, is now not much greater than that of France. In fact the four principal powers of the West—Great Britain, France, Western Germany and Italy—all have about the same population, and the first three have a rough equality of resources. The creation of a new state, Western Germany, should therefore give a balance to Western Europe, with consequent easing of tension. It would also be an additional makeweight in the western system as a whole, helping to bring into equipoise the great weight of the U.S.

Will the French See It?

Whether the French will ever see this or seeing, accept it, time alone will tell. The French still live in fear of their German neighbors. They might remember that it is a good idea to make peace with thine enemy quickly while thou art in the way with him. It is not logical for France to go on protesting her fear of Russia *and* her fear of Germany: she must choose.

It is natural for us, after two bitter experiences, to distrust the German. If we were dealing with the old Germany, a full measure of distrust would be justified and even as it is, we cannot afford to sentimentalize over fallen foes. But we are dealing with only a portion of the old Germany and a portion which, as I can testify from personal experience, has been very thoroughly chastened.

Not only that, it seems reasonable to believe that with the end of Hitlerism, Western Germany has at last got something out of its system and is not likely to go off the deep end again. Germany had her try for domination and failed, failed completely and disastrously.

The Germans are not fools: they are people much like ourselves, and just as able to size up a situation as we are. And the situation for them is plain: either some kind of defence against the East must be established, through friendship with the West, or they must expect subjugation—subjugation by people who have been their hereditary enemies for centuries, peoples whose barbaric ways they know and of whom, at the moment, they are horribly afraid. The old Germany might have been able to make a deal with Russia on more or less equal terms; the new Western Germany cannot.

But Western Germans know a great deal of what goes on behind the Iron Curtain and the last thing they want is to see such things go on in their own midst. "The Russians could be here in five hours," said a man in Münster, Westphalia, to me, with fear in his voice. Moreover, in Western Germany, Communism is no more important than it is in America. Thus everything pushes the new country towards the West.

We can have its friendship, if we wish, and through its friendship, help to restrain any wayward tendencies it may develop, or we can alienate it by creating a sense of injustice, and thus gradually push it towards the East. Would any sane person hesitate in the choice?

Nevertheless, it must not be assumed that all we have to do is to post up a proclamation and have the old German Army come running from every direction to reassemble. The old German Army is gone, the German General Staff is gone—and good riddance, too. With tact and imaginative initiative on the part of the Western Allies, any new German Army that may arise can be a new kind of army—much more of a people's army, much more marked by the spirit of the West than the old one.

What Would Germans Fight For?

It will not be easy to secure that kind of army. Indeed, it will not be easy to secure any kind of army from Germany. Young Western Germans are brought up amid ruins, not only the ruins of their cities, but the human ruins of the war—men without limbs, men without eyes, children without fathers, millions without homes. They have at the moment little stomach for a fight. In particular, they have little interest in fighting for a fragment of their homeland. Many of them would rally to the prospect of a reunited Germany. Many others, so good reporters say, feel that the Germanic ideal has worn out, they are no longer interested in the mysticism attached to the words *"Das Deutsche Volk"*—"The German People."

But the Germans, I believe, can be enlisted for a larger and more inspiring conception: they see in a united Europe an ideal worthy of their

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PROF. A. R. M. LOWER, *well-known Queen's University historian, recently visited Germany.*

NORWEGIAN *scientist Per Host tags seals in their natural habitat as part of a research undertaking*

THE BIG HUNT IS ON

by Frank Miller

—Photo by Landry

SEALER AND SONS: *l. to r. Kristoffer, Jr., Karl, Kjell, Captain Maro Sr., and Harald.*

SEAL *skins hoisted over the ship's side (top), and seal-skinning near the Theron (below).*

THERE'S a touch of Spring in the air these days but hundreds of seafarers from Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Norway will feel Winter's sting several more months—long hours of work mingled with adventure on the grinding ice floes in the North Atlantic.

The big seal hunt is on.

At least eight pudgy, staunch vessels have sailed from the Port of Halifax to join other sealers of the fleet in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Labrador coast to make ready for the annual "kill." That promises to develop into a million-dollar industry for Nova Scotia alone. It took a world war to bring about a revival of the sealing industry in seaside Nova Scotia. Now, after five years of postwar activity, those close to the industry believe it is here to stay.

Unusually mild weather along the North Atlantic coast this Winter has played tricks on the seal hunters but as one veteran skipper put it before leaving Halifax: "If the seals aren't off Newfoundland we'll go where they are."

Early indications last week were pointing to a sad season for the seals.

ALTHOUGH the hunt did not officially get under way until the middle of March, a dispatch from St. John's, Nfld., a week previous said a huge herd of seals, 12 miles long and from two to four miles wide, had been located in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

They had been spotted by an aircraft chartered by the Federal Department of Fisheries to carry out its program of seal research. Several ships had been reported close by, evidently the modern sealers *Theron, Tem, Titus* and *Truls* operating out of Halifax under Norwegian skippers but crewed by hardy Lunenburg County seamen.

Steady revival of the sealing industry in Nova Scotia goes back to the early days of World War II. Several Norwegian sealing ships operated off the Newfoundland coast when their home ports felt the weight of invasion. Halifax and Lunenburg were adopted as haven harbors.

Limited operations were carried on despite the war years and sizeable catches were brought back to Nova Scotia from the east coast of Newfoundland. During the off-season the sealers were busy as Army transports in Arctic waters.

When the war ended, many Norwegian sailors returned to their homeland. Others, however, married in Nova Scotia and remained there. Here, they said, was a country not unlike their own, a rugged people who loved the sea and fought with it for a livelihood.

A FEW years after the end of the war, the sealing industry began to take shape. The Christiansen Canadian Enterprises, Limited, was formed in 1948 and to Karl Karlsen and Company was given the task of directing operations from Nova Scotia. The first three sealers to be operated by the company, the *Notre Dame, Illinois,* and *Fordham,* again are on the sealing grounds, renamed *Truls, Tem* and *Titus.*

It was during this organization that the Maro family stepped into the picture—a name almost synonymous with sealing.

It will be Captain Kristoffer Maro's 48th year in quest of the valuable white-coats. Probably the world's most experienced seal-hunter, Capt. Maro now is having a reunion on the ice floes with his six sons, four of whom are in command of sealing vessels.

A partial reunion of the family took place in Halifax recently before the fleet sailed. Capt. Maro arrived at the Nova Sotia port in command of the Norwegian sealer *Polarstar.* Two of his sons were among his crew, two others were getting their sealing ships ready here for the hazardous voyage.

The big gathering, of course, is on the sealing grounds where the two other sons are in command of Norwegian sealers. At least 30 sealers now are in operation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence area, probably the largest since the end of the war. The big fleet of approximately 70 Norwegian

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DE GAULLE

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students and professionals, housewives and cafe-sitters. Only the working class held out against him, although even here he made inroads. At the municipal elections of 1947, the RPF amassed 40% of the popular vote and temporarily became the largest party in France.

From that point on, the government coalition ceased to represent a majority of the nation. Even though they have since recouped some of their losses, it is doubtful whether Socialists, Radicals and MRP-Catholics today could draw a combined 50% of the popular vote. The Communists still count on 30% of the electorate and the RPF has settled down to somewhere between 20% and 25%, according to the best guesses.

As the Third Force grouping sees it, the only exit from this seeming impasse is to revise the constitution and change the electoral law. Though they have hit upon many an alternative to the present Proportional Representation system, each guaranteed to cut the Communists in parliament to a minor party, thus far these devices also have promised either to favor the RPF or to destroy one of their own number.

They are still tinkering. But while the Communists carefully follow the manoeuvring with denunciatory anger, de Gaulle disdainfully dismisses it as ignoble and pathetic manipulation. The Centre politicians, he likes to say, "cook their little soup over a little fire in a little corner."

"Will Solve All Problems"

The Third Force parties will never win his blessing until they finally recognize his credo that the people, "these political animals, need organization; that is to say, they need order and leaders . . ."

And naturally, he himself is the only possible leader on the horizon. "Just suppose, theoretically," I asked one of his chief spokesmen recently, "that the Third Force parties did agree to accept all the principles of the RPF and to join with you to fight the coming election. But at the same time, suppose they posed as their condition the guarantee that General de Gaulle himself would not enter the political picture. Would the General be willing to sacrifice himself for the acceptance of his principles?"

"I am certain," came the rejoinder, "that the General would then consider that the politicians were not serious in their intentions."

So there can be no Gaullism without de Gaulle. The RPF has no other leaders to offer, and knows no other road to power save through the General himself. His enigmatic personality is their only magnet for attracting the now loosely-attached political loyalties of the right and middle voters. The RPF offers no concrete program; it demands absolute confidence in the General's ability to solve all problems.

It asks for a remembrance of glories past and blind faith in glories future, a realization that crisis approaches and that the General "saved us once and will save us again." It expects everyone to rely on de Gaulle's integrity and, under his benevolent leadership, to be ready to eat turnips if necessary.

As it happens, however, the French would be about the last people in the world to become willing vegetarians. But are they likely to bring him to power unwillingly? Recent RPF losses should not be accepted too literally. The danger has not lessened. Electoral reform may yet be given up as hopeless, and then many Third Force leaders conceivably might transform themselves into his allies during this year's national elections.

GERMANY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

efforts. They apparently have no hatred toward the West and would like to end the centuries-old duel that has gone on between German and Frenchman. Could they gather under a more ample union, they feel they would be taking part in building a noble edifice, something with hope in it.

The dream of European Union, which for a brief moment seemed realizable, appears to be fading. But there is an alternative and one which offers even wider scope for the abilities of a gifted people: Atlantic Union.

It is reasonable to assume that this great piece of political engineering will appeal to the young German even more than a European union. Far from our having to induce Western Germany to come into the Atlantic Pact arrangement, I suspect we shall be unable to keep her out, even if we wished to do so.

But it surely would be political lunacy of a high order that would wish to keep her out. Ideal solutions are not practical. With temperatures at their present height it would be foolish to think that some settlement could be reached with the Russians that would revive the climate of six years ago, and direct all the present passions of the world upon the fallen foe.

Nor is there anything unusual in turning to alliance with the fallen foe. It is repugnant to those who cannot forget and still more to those whose secret attachment is to Communism. But everyone who takes any interest in international politics knows that the friends of today are often the enemies of tomorrow and vice-versa.

No one in his senses would throw away the alliance of 48 million people if it is available. This alliance, it would seem, is available, and I am quite sure the West will avail itself of it. Whether that involves a German Army, or German brigades or German divisions in an Eisenhower Army, is a question of the second order, one to be handled carefully, to be sure, but a question of detail, rather than of primary principle.

A revival of Germany—or rather, Western Germany—is at hand and I for one believe that the solvents which we of the West profess to believe in—freedom, generosity and justice—will make that Germany relatively safe for western democracy.

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THE FRUITS OF BATTLE

Despite Tradition-Modern Wrangle OSA Show Is Fresh and Vigorous

by Paul Duval

NOT FOR MANY a moon had the Toronto art world been enlivened by such sprightly antics. Amidst the revolt of members and the peevish protests of self-appointed "art critics" in the provincial legislature, the Ontario Society of Artists is celebrating its 1951 annual exhibition.

—Nott & Merrill
L. A. C. PANTON

Seventy-nine years young, the Society prepared for its show at the Art Gallery of Toronto with the usual care for democratic procedure. The five-man jury of selection, elected by the entire society membership, quietly judged the works submitted, decided on 103 paintings and pieces of sculpture. Then the storm broke. Four society members, led by leading-conservative portrait-painter Kenneth Forbes, resigned because of the "radical" character of this year's show. Local politicians and newspaper pundits took it upon themselves to condemn or "explain" the situation. The old, time-worn accusations of "madness," "communism" and "anarchy" were dusted off.

It was an old story. Newspaper clippings read strangely like the columns written against the Group of Seven during the 'twenties. Though the circumstances were perhaps not as epoch-making as in that earlier struggle for creative expression, the controversy was heartening proof that art was far from dead in Ontario.

The art debate was also a tribute to the continuing vitality of the Ontario Society of Artists. Since 1872, it had represented a cross-section of painting in the province. From it, grew both the conservative Royal Canadian Academy and the "rebel" Group of Seven. Three years ago, as the society entered its fourth quarter-century, we commented in SATURDAY NIGHT: "Being a frankly catholic body, the OSA is probably left open to attack from more sides than any other large Canadian art group. Conservatives frequently dislike its experimental exhibits, and the more adventuresome revile its academic presentations. Because of this, the OSA eternally appears about to slip between two stools. The fact that it has continued as a unified body in spite of such a condition says something for the perennial hardiness of the Society. . . . The organization which counted Tom Thomson among its members, can still play a vital part in bringing to the attention of Canadians all serious forms of Ontario painting." Obviously, judging by its latest exhibit, the OSA intends to continue to play that vital part.

—All reproductions Toronto Art Gallery

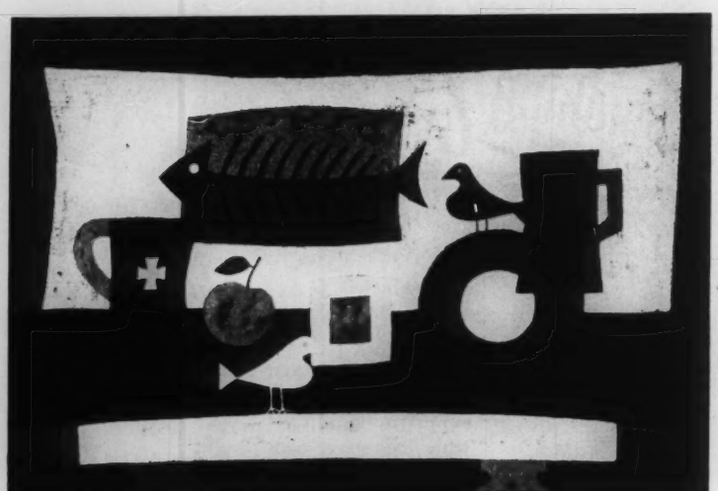
"TONQUIN EYRIE" *by Charles F. Comfort. Mr. Comfort is 1951 winner of Taber Dalmage Feheley award of $500. He is professor of Fine Arts at U of T.*

"PORTRAIT OF DAVID OUCHTERLONY" *by Cleeve Horne. Mr. Horne is President and spokesman of the Ontario Society of Artists.*

Laudable Display

The 1951 exhibition was certainly the most stimulating and laudable display the Ontario Society had put on for more than a decade. Apart from the intrinsic quality of the individual paintings, the charge of "clique" could easily be scotched by a reference to this year's catalogue. Of the nearly 100 artists represented, more than one-half were non-members of the society. This breadth of fresh representation was one of the most encouraging facts to be found.

The quality of work shown by both members and non-members was considerably higher, on the whole, than in former years. Regular member-exhibitors like Charles Comfort, L. A. C. Panton,* A. J. Casson, and R. York Wilson were represented by first-rate canvases. Among the non-members, Raquel Levis, Charles Playfair, Harold Town, Julius Griffith and Jack Nichols submitted highly individual and effective exhibits. Out of the more than 100 accepted canvases, water-colors, prints and sculptural works, there appeared to be fewer commonplace "school pieces" than in former years and, at the same time, a higher general level of craftsmanship and technical ability. In spite of a politician's assured discernment of anti-Christian symbolism (the dead fish in Sydney Watson's "Black and Tan" at left is supposed to suggest this, according to a CCF member of the Ontario Legislature) the show is highly rewarding.



"BLACK AND TAN" *by Sydney H. Watson. Abstract still-life composition. Mr. Watson is vice president of OSA and vice-principal of the College of Art.*

"THE TOLUCA MARKET" *by R. York Wilson, was winner of the J. W. L. Forster prize. Painted in duco, it is result of Wilson's Mexican trip last summer.*

"ROCK CLEFT, 1950" *by L. A. C. Panton. Mr. Panton was 1949 winner of the TDF award for his "high contributions to painting progress."*

The appointment of Lawrence Arthur Colley Panton, RCA, as head of the Ontario College of Art was announced last month. He has been head of the art department of Northern Vocational School for the past twelve years and is a past president of the OSA.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

New Brunswick:

"BEAVER" MOVES IN?

THE HAZE of conjecture surrounding the new status of the Fredericton *Gleaner*, the New Brunswick capital's small (10,149 circ.) daily, has been clarified somewhat.

Michael Wardell, former British Army brigadier who is managing director of the recently incorporated "University Press of New Brunswick," says his company will print and publish the *Gleaner* on a long-term contract. J. Alexander Crocket, a member of the family that has published the daily for more than 60 years, will remain as president of the *Gleaner*. Horace M. Block, ex-newspaperman and wartime Army public relations officer who has been head of the New Brunswick Government Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel, has joined the Wardell organization in a "general capacity."

Just what Wardell has in mind, in addition to brightening up the *Gleaner*, is still a matter of speculation. Observers have recalled that he is associated with Lord Beaverbrook's newspaper enterprises in Britain and that he visited New Brunswick in company with the publisher-peer. Some have linked the *Gleaner* transaction with Beaverbrook's interest in promoting the industrialization of his old home province through inducing British investment in business ventures.

It is known that two buildings in Fredericton have been taken over by Wardell for a new plant, that equipment is being obtained in England and Canada, and technicians will be imported from the United Kingdom.

As Wardell says the University Press will engage in printing as a fine art, including color process work and binding, it is assumed the plant will print the forthcoming biography of David Lloyd George, to be written by American author Robert Sherwood from the late statesman's papers. Arrangements for these to repose at the University of New Brunswick have been made by its chancellor, Lord Beaverbrook. Guesses include also the possibility that books and magazines will be printed for export to paper-starved Britain and other world outlets.

Saskatchewan:

ENTER SPRING

WITH little development industrially to chortle over, Saskatchewan has one phase of Canadian life in which it has to yield to no one—the weather.

Either the weather is wrong for the crops or else its disgusting for everyone and March 1951 will go down in the records as the worst in living history, certainly the worst since records were first kept more than 50 years ago. The average temperature for the first 20 days of March was about four degrees below zero, compared to the average seven degrees above.

There were terrific blizzards right across the prairies; people lost their lives; literally hundreds of autos were buried in snow along the highways and traffic was completely snarled. The one redeeming factor in the blizzards was that the mercury was not as low as earlier in the month. Had the 50 mph winds been accompanied by severe cold, without question dozens would have perished as they tried to reach safety after abandoning their cars.

As this is written, spring has officially arrived. Officially, the temperature was near 10 below zero as it made its bow.

NONE FOR THE PARTY

J. L. PHELPS, President of the Saskatchewan Farmers Union, has made clear the political position of his organization insofar as the next provincial election is concerned.

Said Mr. Phelps: "The Saskatchewan Farmers Union will not enter the next provincial election in Saskatchewan and will not back any political party taking part in it."

What the SFU may do, however, will be to present its program to the various political parties to obtain commitments on the various points. SFU members could then use their own discretion as to where they placed their support.

Beyond the next provincial election, Mr. Phelps would not go. Any political activity by the SFU after that, would be up to the membership to decide. Regardless of the outcome of the next election, the SFU would continue to press for the attainment of its objectives upon the party in power.

■ Saskatchewan recently sold a bond issue in the U.S. at a rate of 3.20 per cent. This, said Provincial Treasurer Clarence Fines, was phenomenal. It was cheaper than the Federal Government obtained at the same time for a bond issue. Ottawa sold its issue for 3.25 per cent. "First time it ever happened in Saskatchewan, and this with a CCF government in power," he said.

—CP

APPOINTED a *fellow of the Royal Society of London, Dr. Gerhard Herzberg, Director of the Physics Division of the National Research Council, is one of 16 Canadians so honored.*

—CP

SNOW-DRIFTS *in the West reached train-top level, stranding passengers in this Winnipeg-to-Calgary train for three days. Besides the giant drifts isolating the train, snow on the level averaged 18 inches to two feet in depth.*

Ontario:

PASSED TO YOU

IN A few days last week the people of Ontario had three examples of the old statesmanship art of shifting the bundle from one's lap to the floor.

In a Rent Control Act it took over holus-bolus federal regulations (and machinery) and left any new laws to the recommendation of a select committee of the Legislature made up of all members of all parties.

Government authorities worked out a compromise deal between dairies and milk drivers in the Greater Toronto area, after a strike that tied up deliveries to homes in the area for two days. The dairy employees will get a pay raise retroactive to December 1 of last year, and possibly to October 1. This raises their pay to approximately $50 per week. Price of milk is now 20½ cents if delivered to the home, up a half cent.

In an entire checkmate, in a moment of high frenzy in the House, Premier Frost announced that the troublesome Windsor issue, already the subject of one official inquiry and one "commission" would no longer be a snarl in the Government's hair. When Opposition members chided the Government on it, he said "All right, we will have a select committee." It, too, was to be given immunity of all party investigation.

■ Another inquiry seemed to have been settled. A commission into the discharge of former policeman and now Mayor Alvin Rush of London found: the commission was wrong in that it hadn't given Mr. Rush a hearing; Mr. Rush was wrong in that he probably would have been fired anyway.

British Columbia:

UNHAPPY MARRIAGE

CONSERVATIVE member W. A. C. Bennett (South Okanagan) jolted BC's Coalition (Liberal-Conservative) Government with a bitter denunciation of Government policies, particularly in regard to the floundering Hospital Services, then quit Coalition ranks. Bennett strode across the floor of the House, announced he'd sit in future as an independent. His desk was placed next to the CCF Opposition.

Next day Harry Perry, president of the BC Liberal Association, joined in the criticism of the Government. As this week opened, there were reports another Conservative will quit too.

■ Vancouver's police commission sided with the city's policemen the other day. It officially agreed that there should be a scientific test (per-

Will Appeal to Some

There will be some, especially among the very young, who will welcome the new idea with enthusiasm and pride. But the majority are more conscious of the other side of the picture: the being herded together among strangers under the easy control of party and secret police; the march out to the fields in brigades to do their stint on a vast, impersonal acreage, for all the world like so many factory workers. There will be the denial of all opportunity to live, as the peasants have always lived, with their own patches of ground and their own few animals; the feeling of being confined to barracks—even the most modern and hygienic barracks, with all the amenities laid on—and the feeling that they are really no more than state serfs. It will be interesting indeed to see how the whole idea works out in practice over the years.

(Editor's Note: Behind Mr. Crankshaw's observations is, of course, the shrewd implication that if this program is really carried through it would represent such a disruption of the life of the country and pose such a heavy demand for building materials—especially when taken together with the vast plans for hydro-electric developments on the Volga—that a Soviet war move would be out of the question for several years.)

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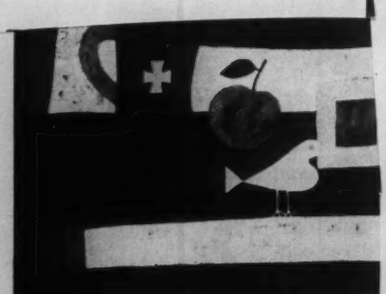

"BLACK AND TAN" *by Sydney H. Wats*
Watson is vice president of OSA and

"THE TOLUCA MARKET" *by R. Yo*
Forster prize. Painted in duco, it is resul

should be set and distributors allowed to retail milk below this price if they could do so without a loss.

This, in part, met the request of a large chain store which claimed it could sell milk for two cents less than the delivery price, but were not allowed to do so because of the present ruling of the board.

Newfoundland:

BALANCE SHEET

THE Provincial Government is headed for its second deficit; at the end of February, which concluded eleven months, the province was nearly a million dollars in the red.

Expenditure totalled $24,373,000 and revenue $23,500,000. When Budget time arrives early this month the Government will once again draw on the surplus left by the Commission Government to balance the island's finances. This surplus of $42 millions has been whittled down since Confederation. Not all the expenses, however, were due to the Provincial Government; some of the debts left by the Commission were fairly heavy and totalled almost eight million dollars.

The forthcoming Budget may be able to set the record straight as to the exact revenue picture and whether or not Ottawa will have to be asked for more financial assistance over and above the specific aid laid down in the terms of union.

Nova Scotia:

RENTAL RATRACE

A PROVINCIAL Government bill to enable cities, towns and municipalities in Nova Scotia to take over rental controls if the Federal Government vacates the field April 30, is receiving a cool reception throughout the province.

The new Act also would authorize municipalities to take advantage of the National Housing Act, under which the Federal Government would contribute 75 per cent of the cost of low-housing projects, with the remaining 25 per cent to be borne by the municipality concerned.

Under the provisions of this Act, the Provincial Government would not share in the cost of the project but would give the municipality the go-ahead sign to deal with Ottawa authorities. The City of Halifax in particular had been pressing for this enabling legislation the past year.

While leaders of municipal governments agree generally that some form of rental control is necessary, they claim if the Federal Government vacates the field as it has announced it will do, the Provincial Government should step into the picture.

Quebec:

DON'T LEAVE ME!

WHEN Pacifique Plante, Montreal's one-time assistant police director (he was suspended from the job in March, 1948) became joint counsel for the petitioners in the current judicial vice probe, Police Director J. Albert Langlois, MBE (whose name is one of many mentioned in the petition) assigned a bodyguard to keep an eye on "Pax."

—CP from DND

HERE'S HEALTH. *Members of the PPCLI in Korea recently enjoyed their first issue of beer since entering the combat zone. It was Japanese brew said to be similar to Canadian. Testing it in a slit trench are Pte. Edwin Adye, left, and Lieut. Ned Page.*

For six, long months, eight detectives, in three shifts, protected the life of the bespectacled lawyer at a cost to the city of nearly $20,000.

One day last week, Chief Langlois had news for the press—and Mr. Plante. Said he: The bodyguard will be withdrawn at once and all eight men will join the hard-pressed hold-up squad.

But "Pax" Plante didn't accept the news without a protest. In a letter to Mayor Camillien Houde he protested that "now, more than ever, I need the protection." The protest, however, went unanswered.

Meanwhile, as controversy raged, Plante hired a "private eye" to guard him. That done, he, together with associate Jean Drapeau, prepared to question what Mr. Justice François Caron, who is conducting the probe, called "the big names."

By week's end, the testimony had not caused a great stir.

Said one bystander:

"I'd still rather see O'Dwyer and Costello on television."

THE BIG HUNT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

sealers is operating off the northeast coast of Greenland.

Whether the hunting is good or bad, the collective catch of the five ships skippered by the Maros will be a small fraction of the number Capt. Maro has seen killed in his day.

The soft-spoken Norwegian veteran started back in 1902 and voyaged to the sealing grounds every year with the exception of one season. That year he was in Scotland supervising construction of the ship he now has on the sealing grounds—the *Polarstar*.

The 500-ton steel ship *Polarstar*, equipped with radar, echo-sounder, direction finder and electric log, is a far cry from the sailing ship in which Capt. Maro made his first sealing trip.

Sealing vessels are exposed to as many hazards as probably any vessel afloat but in his 48 years of operations, Capt. Maro never lost a ship. He modestly shrugs off the fact he saved the crews of at least six vessels which came to grief in the ice-bound waters.

Until 1937, Capt. Maro sought seals in the White Sea grounds or in Greenland waters but since that time he has moved westward. The White Sea grounds are the best in the world, says Capt. Maro, but right now the Russians won't permit access to them.

"Sealing is a pretty good life," says Capt. Maro, but after nearly half a century in the game, he admits one can get tired of it.

If and when Capt. Maro decides to put on his slippers by the cozy fireplace, the family name will be well represented when men scamper over the ice to kill their white-coated prey.

Out of Halifax this season is Capt. Kristoffer Maro, Jr., in command of the *Truls* and Capt. Harald Maro, skipper of the *Theron*, Kjell Maro is first mate on his father's ship and Karl is the third mate on the *Truls*.

Capt. Maro senior will tell you there's no set pattern for sealing. "Conditions are different every year," he says, and that is why extensive research programs are being carried on in the Arctic waters.

Take for instance last season when a Norwegian scientist, Per Host, made the voyage on the *Theron*. He tagged 110 seals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence area and four of these were found in Summer off the west coast of Greenland.

Business Booms

Confidence that sealing can be built into a profitable business in Nova Scotia is shown by the erection two years ago at Blandford, along the rugged South Shore coast of Nova Scotia, of a modern processing plant.

Part of this season's catch will be processed at this plant while other ships will unload their valuable cargoes at Newfoundland ports.

The average sealer out of Halifax has a capacity of 14,000 baby seals or young "harps," or about 8,000 old harps. The sealers generally make two trips during the season depending on the quantities available and the ever-important weather. Sometimes, the sealers do not return to their home port. Caught between the ever-shifting floes, their sturdy hulls are splintered and smashed to find a resting place on the ocean bottom.

According to officials of the industry, markets for the seal products look promising this year. Bulk of the leather skins will find its way to the New York market while the furs will be shipped to London. Small quantities will go to other parts of the European continent.

In addition to the four sealing vessels operated by Karl Karlsen and Company, from Halifax this year, are the *Arctic Prowler*, under Capt. William Moss; *Arctic Sealer*, Capt. Alfred Shaw, and the *Orel*, Capt. Louis Brandall.

When the last of the big catch is marketed this season, hundreds of Nova Scotians will have heavier pocketbooks. For there's good money in sealing, if you like the work.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

RUSSIA'S NEW FARM TOWNS

New Project Would Uproot Old Villages Break Down Traditional Peasant Life

by Edward Crankshaw

THE LATEST move in the Kremlin's campaign to change the face of the Russian countryside is the building of entirely new towns to replace the small, scattered villages in the traditional style.

EDWARD CRANKSHAW

These new townships go hand-in-hand with the policy of amalgamating the collective farms which has been pushed forward during the past year with characteristic single-mindedness and thoroughness. It is a policy which will entail not only changing the face of the countryside, but also, if it is to succeed, changing the very nature of the Russian peasant.

It means the deliberate break-up of the old village economy, which survived the revolution and even the collectivization almost intact. The Russian village forms a community which has no equivalent in Europe. It holds together through thick and thin. In the past, if the villagers got tired of their poverty, they would send out explorers to find new land out in the empty plain and then move in a body.

Even today when a peasant goes to work in an urban factory he is still inclined to regard himself as first of all a member of his old village community, to which he returns when he gets a chance, often overcoming extreme difficulties to do so. Until the revolution, all villagers who went to work in towns continued to pay their village dues in order to keep their status as members of the community.

Village Spirit Persists

This spirit of close community, together with a profound suspicion of everybody outside the village, still persists. It lies behind the immense and recurrent difficulties encountered by the Kremlin in its necessary task of transforming the countryside into a vast food factory for the new industrial areas. First the amalgamation of groups of collectives to form giant units, now the building of the new farm towns, represent further stages in the unending effort to overcome these difficulties and bring the recalcitrant, secretive and highly-individualistic peasant under more rigid central control.

The official purpose of the new towns is to bring the benefits of urban civilization to the mud-stained *moujik* —the peasant—and to make effective use of modern agricultural machinery, which cannot be worked economically on small farms. Both these considerations are no doubt present in the minds of the Politburo, and there are certainly dreamers in high places who look to the day when the backward peasant shall count as a civilized man. But these are almost certainly not the immediate considerations.

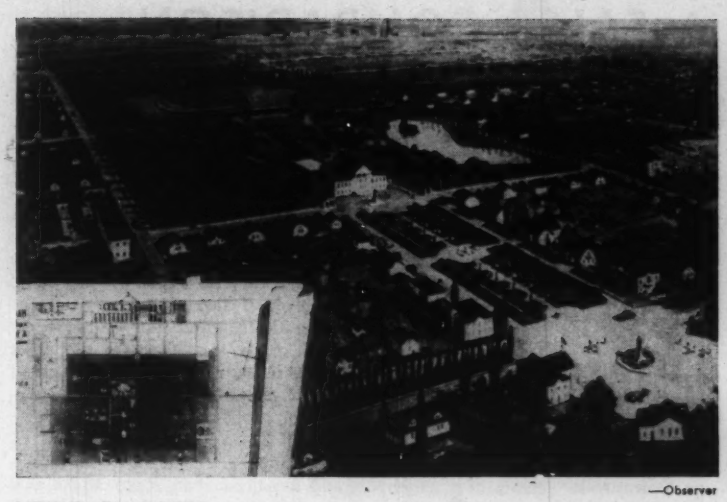
It is impossible to take seriously the mechanization argument. In the first place the Soviet Union has nothing like enough agricultural machinery to permit a highly-mechanized agriculture. In the second place, many of the farms which are now being amalgamated into giant units were quite big enough to use the most elaborate machinery in the world.

Ten thousand acres is big enough for any purpose. Yet there are cases in which three or four farms in the neighborhood of 10,000 acres each have been amalgamated to form giants of 30,000-40,000 acres. On the other hand, the smaller farms in the poorer districts have been amalgamated, also three to six at a time, to form units of 2,000 to 5,000 acres.

The Real Purpose

If giant size was the real object, one would expect to see a dozen or so of these smaller farms being merged into one. This is not being done, which suggests very strongly that the main immediate purpose behind the amalgamations, as behind the new farm towns, is simply to break down the traditional village life.

This impression is strengthened when we look at the actual rate of mechanization. For example, one of the big amalgamated collectives, near Tomsk, has only ten tractors and seven combine-harvesters for 30,000 acres. Practically all the work is done by horses. Even the new model farm (shown in the picture) called after Stalin, near Kherson, has only 37 tractors for over 30,000 acres of the richest arable land found in the Soviet.



—Observer

NEW FARM TOWN, *or* agrargorod, *according to Soviet conception. Aim is to move peasants into these from villages, so as to control them more closely.*

When we remember that something like two out of three tractors in Russia are permanently immobilized for lack of proper care and maintenance, we get a vivid picture of the leeway to be made up before Soviet agriculture is fully mechanized.

Similarly, the main object of the new towns is to break down the old village defences against authority, to make it impossible for the peasants to conceal their grain, to eat their seed corn and potatoes, or to slaughter their cattle for food. They will also be the final blow to the system under which, in spite of prohibitive taxes on sales of home-produced food, the peasants have until now been able to give more time to their own personal two acres than to working in gangs or brigades on the collectives.

Certainly the traditional peasant way of life is incompatible with the full development of the Soviet industrial revolution. Certainly there is very little to be said for the old villages. Sooner or later both had to be changed. Even the gay and picturesque Ukrainian villages of white painted daub-and-wattle cottages are primitive and unsanitary in the extreme; and the dreary single street of wooden *izbas* (cottages) which is the typical village of Russia proper has to be seen to be believed.

This is the sort of thing the modernizers of Russia are up against. On the face of it the sort of town shown in the illustration is nothing but an immense stride forward. Instead of an infinity of mud surrounding wooden huts there will be (according to the grandiose plans) pleasant three-roomed houses set in little gardens along properly laid-out asphalt roads; shops, eating-houses, cinemas, club-rooms, schools, agricultural laboratories, even swimming pools will provide centres of recreation and education.

Will Appeal to Some

There will be some, especially among the very young, who will welcome the new idea with enthusiasm and pride. But the majority are more conscious of the other side of the picture: the being herded together among strangers under the easy control of party and secret police; the march out to the fields in brigades to do their stint on a vast, impersonal acreage, for all the world like so many factory workers. There will be the denial of all opportunity to live, as the peasants have always lived, with their own patches of ground and their own few animals; the feeling of being confined to barracks—even the most modern and hygienic barracks, with all the amenities laid on—and the feeling that they are really no more than state serfs. It will be interesting indeed to see how the whole idea works out in practice over the years.

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—Miller

LATEST MODEL SOVIET AUTO, *the* Moskvitch, *a straight copy of German* Opel, *is lowest-priced exhibit in Brussels show, at $1,000. Price has no necessary relation to cost of production, and car is available only to high-salaried, line-toeing Soviet bureaucrats, writers, artists, engineers and shock workers.*

A FALSE COMPARISON

Washington.

MUCH popular thinking on the present state of the world is determined, consciously or subconsciously, by a craving for symmetry, which is often confused with objectivity. Because America and Russia are the champions of two opposing camps people rush to the conclusion that similar judgments are applicable to them both.

SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

The "Big Two"—such is a not uncommon conception—are equal giants of strength, both, instead of accepting a balance of power between them, seek world domination; instead of agreeing to disagree, each tries to spread its own ideology and economic system throughout the world; and if world war results from their contest, both will be equally to blame.

This seems a fair, though necessarily sketchy, description of the picture that is today in millions of minds. It is a totally and fundamentally false picture. There is no parallel between America and Russia, neither in physical power, nor in aim, nor in method; and the attempt to establish one is based on fiction, not fact.

It is not true, first of all, that the distribution of power in the world today warrants the division of the world between two equal giants. We are not living in a two-power world today. In terms of physical power America is today in a class by herself.

This does not mean that America could dominate and rule the whole world of today, as Rome ruled the Roman Empire. Probably she could not even if she wanted to—and she emphatically does not want to. It does mean that there is no other Power in the world today which could challenge America to war and conceivably hope to survive.

NO amount of fertility, hardiness, and fanaticism can make 30,000,000 tons of steel a match for 104,000,000 tons of steel, or 50 atom bombs a match for 1,000 atom bombs. The great paradox of the present world situation is that the one Power which could, on a reckoning of sheer physical strength, make a bid for world domination refuses to do so; while a lesser Power, Russia, seems determined to make such a bid.

It is fair—indeed, inevitable—to conclude from Russia's present policy towards non-Russian Communist Governments and parties that she does aim at a forcibly unified and centralized Eurasian Empire — and ultimately a World Empire.

If she persists in pursuing this aim, she will make world war inevitable; but not because her imperialist drive clashes with a rival imperialist drive by America. It will be because America is determined to create and maintain a system of world peace and world law between sovereign equals.

—International

IKE *as world conqueror in pay of warmad Wall Street capitalists will be hard one for the Soviets to put over.*

It is at this point that European understanding of American policy usually breaks down. European thinking, conditioned by a thousand years first of dynastic, then of nationalist, power-politics, finds it almost impossible to conceive of power not seeking domination, and not bent on extending its domination to the utmost possible limits. There is no precedent in European history for such an attitude. But then there is no precedent in European history for the United States of America; and, seen from inside this astonishing and unparalleled political entity, the American quest for world law instead of world domination seems the most natural thing in the world. It is the exact projection into the international sphere of the American refusal, in 1776 and 1788, to imitate Europe by setting up a State based on kingship and a hierarchical aristocracy.

THE internal American experiment in equality, democracy, and federalism was as Utopian at that time as the international American experiment in world rule by the United Nations is today. The success of the first should make us careful about too rashly writing off the second.

America is not an imperialist Power, seeking world domination. Nor is she a missionary and crusading Power, seeking to make the world democratic or capitalistic. Indeed, one of the most striking traits of American foreign policy is its extreme ideological tolerance and neutrality, in spite of so many ideological pressure groups at home. Again, this can be understood only against the background of American history.

For about the first hundred years of its existence, the American Republic was the only major State of its type on earth; so it necessarily had to get used to putting up with the coexistence of very differently constituted States. Nor has this habit changed. In 1945, capitalist America offered Communist Russia full partnership in world leadership; today, her closest ally is still Socialist Britain. Nor is she squeamish in seeking arrangements with Communist Yugoslavia and Fascist Spain.

She does not demand from any State that it should conform to the American domestic pattern; what she demands is that every State should conform in its international conduct to the world law laid down in Article 2 of the United Nations' Charter.

Even today there is nothing in American policy to make peaceful coexistence with a Communist Russia impossible. What is impossible in the long run is peaceful co-existence with an imperialist and aggressive Russia. Even today Russia can make her internal Communism safe against any disturbance from outside by renouncing her external imperialism.

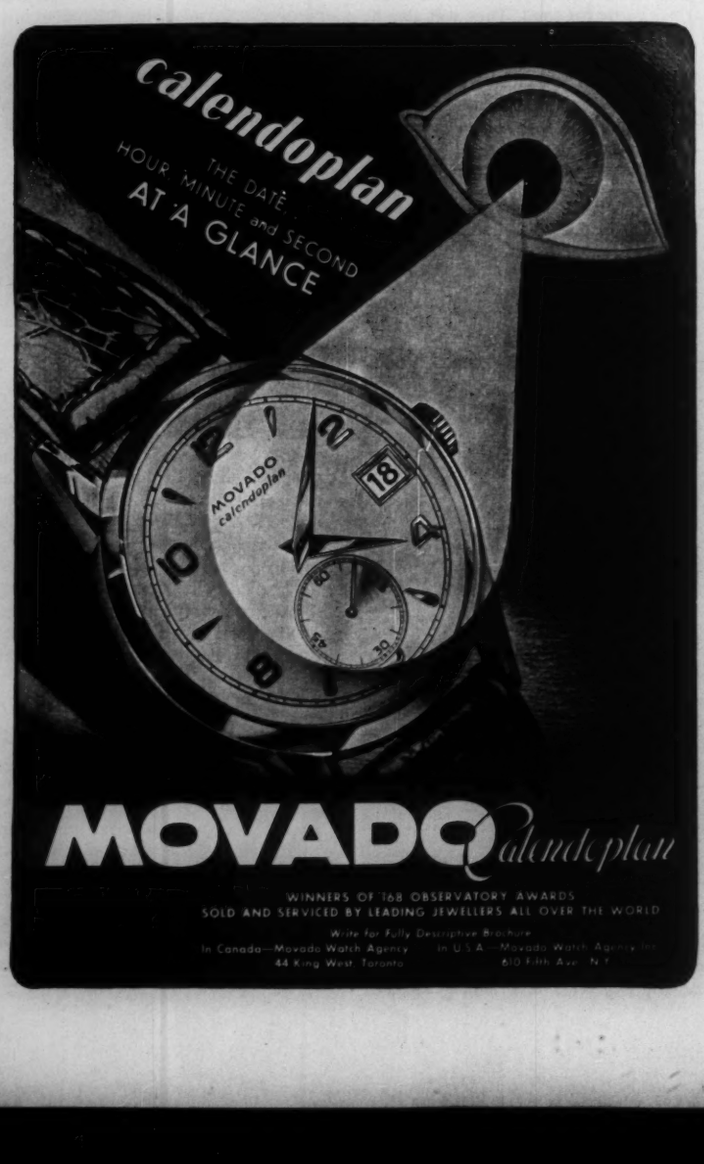
But if Russian persistence in imperialist and aggressive policies should result in war, then probably America's ideological tolerance would be at an end, and the war would be carried through to unconditional surrender and the total destruction of the Communist system in Russia itself.

Civil War Analogy

There is no more relevant chapter in history today than the genesis of the American Civil War. Southern slavery was a hateful thing to the majority of Americans, but Southern slavery was not itself the cause of the Civil War. The issue was whether the Southern States were to be allowed to spread slavery beyond their borders into the new States of the recently opened West.

Even that issue was for a long time fought by cold war rather than by actual war. War broke out only when the South, having lost the political battle, seceded from the Union and resorted to violence. But once war had broken out, the gloves were off. Slavery was abolished by constitutional amendment in the Southern States themselves.

Read Russia for the South, Communism for slavery, Europe and Asia for the American West, and the United Nations for the American Union, and you see the pattern which governs and conditions the American approach to the problem of today. All concerned will be wise, during this year and the next, to study it deeply; none more so than Marshal Stalin.—*Sebastian Haffner, OPNS*



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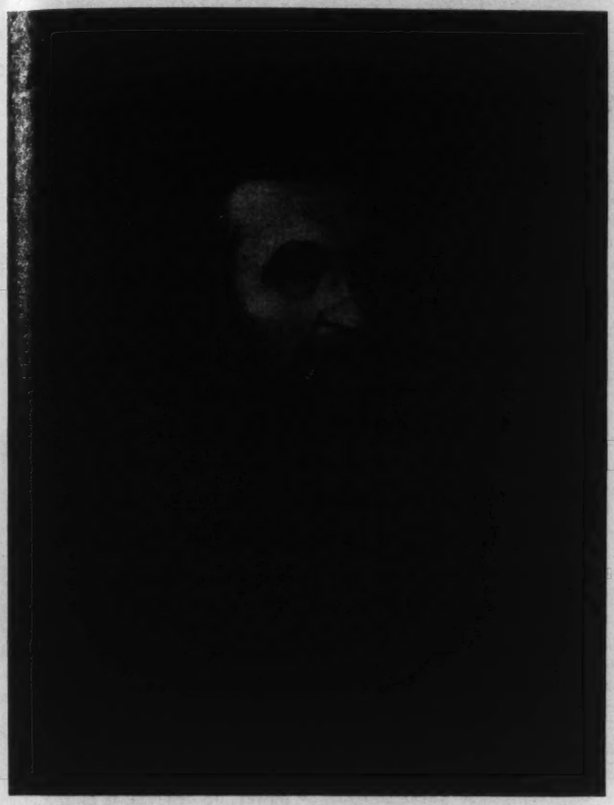
ART

A FIRST FOR WESTERN



MICHELANGELO: *Painted by an unknown North Italian master, the canvas represents the sculptor as a man of melancholy goodness.*

THIS SPRING the University of Western Ontario is inaugurating a department of Fine Arts. To introduce its students to the visual appreciation of fine art a loan exhibition of Old Masters from the private collection of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Greene, Toronto, is being shown in the McIntosh Memorial Art Gallery this month. This has been arranged through the courtesy of the owners by the President and the Board of Governors of the University. This is probably the first time an exhibition of Old Masters has been shown in a Canadian University art gallery.

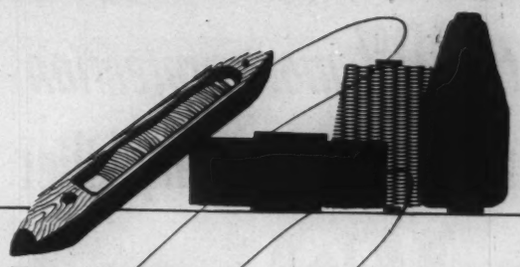
There are 13 paintings in the exhibit, two of which have attracted American and European scholars to Toronto. The portrait of Michelangelo (see cut) which was first brought to Canada 18 years ago by an English dealer and sold to a private collector in Toronto, was then known as a portrait of an unnamed old man. It was acquired by the present owners from this collector as a portrait of Michelangelo but hardly recognizable as such.

The portrait was completely overpainted both figure and background, and covered with centuries of dirt and numerous coats of old varnish. A definite restoration in the Italian manner by knife and needle, by Frank Worrall, FRCA, exposed a very fine mid-sixteenth century portrait of Michelangelo now generally considered as the finest portrait of the Master extant. At the instance of Dr. Peter Breiger, Dr. Charles de Tolnay, foremost authority on Michelangelo came to Toronto from the Institute For Advance Study at Princeton, to examine the canvas. He pronounced it as a mid-sixteenth century work by a North Italian Master. The portrait was the subject for an illustrated monograph by de Tolnay in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* in June, 1949.

Spanish Master

Another work in the exhibit is Saint Bartholomew in "Ecstasy," by Ribera. It was originally brought to Canada from Berlin by a refugee who acquired it from the Baron de Quinto of Madrid, and was acquired from him by its present owners. At the instance of Dr. de Tolnay, Dr. Martin Soria, authority on Spanish paintings came to Toronto to study the canvas, and authenticated it as an original work by the Master, painted in the middle 1640's. Ribera with Velasquez, El Greco, and Goya are the great painters who placed Spanish painting among the foremost schools of European Art. This painting is considered to be one of the finest examples of Ribera's work on this continent.

The paintings in the Greene collection to be exhibited represent a historical range from a fifteenth-century bust-profile portrait of a youth, through the High Renaissance and into the great Baroque phase. Seven of the 13 works are of the Italian Renaissance and the other six are Baroque, with examples of the Spanish, French, Flemish, Dutch and English Schools.—*Philip Aziz.*



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U.S. AFFAIRS

SUPERMAN HIMSELF

General Hoyt Vandenberg, U.S. Air Force Chief, Holds World's Greatest Power in His Hand

by Willson Woodside

See Cover

THE NEAREST thing to Superman in real life in the world today is probably **General Hoyt Vandenberg,** Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force. He holds in his hand what he calls "the cork which has been keeping Communism from spilling over the democratic nations": America's Strategic Air Force, "poised to ram the atomic bomb down the throat of an aggressor in the event it is used against us."

Now 52 years old, but still looking like a handsome young movie star, Vandenberg finished World War I as a cavalry lieutenant. Only then did he go to West Point (with the help of his uncle, Senator Arthur Vandenberg). On graduation he joined the Air Force and — an important point, lest he be thought a B-36 "air maniac" — specialized for 15 years in tactical work.

After a long spell in the field and a spell in the Pentagon in World War II, Vandenberg ended up in command of the Ninth Air Force. This was mainly a tactical outfit, which supported General Bradley's armies from Normandy to the Elbe. In its day, Vandenberg claims, the Ninth flew more combat sorties than all other American, Allied and enemy air forces combined. "I've had as much experience in groundwork as any man alive."

Nevertheless, his preoccupation begins with strategic air power. During the postwar period, when the U.S. Air Force was cut from its wartime strength of 240 groups to 45 groups (or wings, each comprising about 75 planes) Vandenberg believed there was little choice but to concentrate on strategic bombers, as representing the strongest possible deterrent he could mount to Soviet attack.

Besides, hitting enemy power at its roots is, in his view, the most effective use of air power. He credits RAF authorities and his former colleagues Spaatz and Doolittle with the opinion that the Germans could have won the Battle of Britain had they concentrated on RAF installations and key factories,

—U.S. Defense

VANDENBERG: *Hit enemy roots.*

instead of turning to terrorization of the civilian population.

The second most effective use of air power, he believes, is hitting at enemy supplies on their way to the front. In a recent article he drives home the point that when our forces in Korea were deprived of these two main supporting functions of air power as they approached the Manchurian border, because the UN forbade bombing beyond that line, "air power was rendered practically inoperative."

Very far behind these two uses comes the use of air power on the actual battlefield. Where it might be able to halt the production of hundreds of enemy mortars by hitting a factory, or destroy dozens by bombing a convoy on the way to the front, it is reduced to hitting at a single mortar, camouflaged and sandbagged. Vandenberg recognizes, however, that the soldier thinks that this kind of support, which he can see before his eyes, is "the real stuff."

Vandenberg, as has been remarked,

—Consolidated Vultee

MIGHTY *deterrent, the B-36: "Air power," says Vandenberg, "does not alone guarantee America's security . . . but it best exploits her technological assets."*

is not one of the "wild blue yonder" air power maniacs (like William Bradford Huie, who appears frequently in *Reader's Digest*). "The events in Korea proved once for all," he says, "that tactical air power is a supplement to, rather than a substitute for, ground strength." And in Europe even strategic air power would lose a great deal of its effectiveness, he points out, if the Soviet Union could seize in Western Europe a greater war potential than it was losing through bombing at home.

"Ground forces must be strong enough to stop the enemy from capturing those sources of production. And the Navy must be strong enough to fight off the Soviet snorkel subs and keep the supply lines to Europe open."

Vandenberg fits easily into the new program for unification of the U.S. services. But he has an ambition to secure for his junior service its own Air Academy, to match the Army's West Point and the Navy's Annapolis.

U.K.

ENFORCED CHARITY

ONE of Aneurin Bevan's last acts before moving his things from the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Labor was to see that reminders were sent out to thousands of people regarding their annual contribution to hospitals. These people had signed undertakings to pay their hospitals, usually local, so much a year, thus enabling the hospitals to get an income-tax rebate.

When the hospitals became nationalized, most of these people cancelled their subscriptions, because the hospitals were now a national concern, because income-tax was thus no longer a consideration, and especially because, though glad to contribute to hospitals in their own districts, they saw no reason for doing so to a central organization supported by national funds, to which as tax-payers they were contributing anyway.

The Ministry of Health now reminds these reluctant contributors that they have contracted a legal obligation, and that their reluctance is not going to do them any good. But the Ministry is trying the easy way first. Efforts are being made to persuade them that their donations will somehow be devoted to the objects they had in mind, though the money is actually being paid into the central Hospital Endowment Fund.

A good many people are refusing to pay, but it may well be that the Ministry is right about the legal obligation. The chances are that one way or another it will get the money, but there are not likely to be any more covenanted subscriptions.

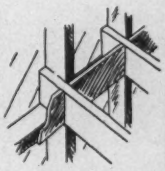
TAX DODGERS

CONSIDERING how heavy taxes are in Britain, how various and how complicated in their incidence and calculation, it is not surprising that a lot of them should simply not be paid, and that the tax-dodger should in a great many cases get away with his stratagems and spoils. The report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the year ending last March

An Architect Serves You

by John Caulfield Smith, M.R.A.I.C.

BUILDING AGAINST FIRE

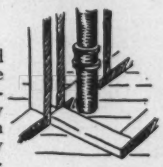


Architect checks to make certain that "fire stops" are incorporated as part of frame. Otherwise, space between studs might act as flue in event of fire, help to spread flames. Metal, clay, concrete, gypsum, asbestos are among the building products that provide fire protection.

CORRECT MORTAR MIX

Architects point out that it's well nigh impossible to drive a nail into a good cement mortar joint. Proper mix is 1 part cement, 2 parts lime putty, 7 parts sand. To help prevent efflorescence—ugly white stains—on brickwork, a waterproofing compound is added to the mortar.

BUILDING AND MECHANICAL LAYOUTS SHOULD BE CO-ORDINATED



After plumbing and heating layouts are prepared, the architect makes any minor revisions in his plans which may be required to accommodate the piping. Sketch shows plumbing "stack" concealed in a closet. Slight change in location of partition at left was all that was necessary.

HEATING LAYOUT ESSENTIAL

Heating layout is essential if your heating system is to be just right for your house. Some of the factors to be taken into account: location and exposure, size, construction, etc. Layout can be prepared from drawings and specifications by heating contractor working in co-operation with architect. Architect makes sure heating is adequate.

These are only a few of the many ways an architect can help you when you build or buy your new home. More than 50 such valuable ideas are included in this free booklet "Your New Home". Write today for your free copy. Trane Company of Canada Limited, 4 Mowat Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Architects: Green, Blankstein, Russell and Associates, Winnipeg, Man.

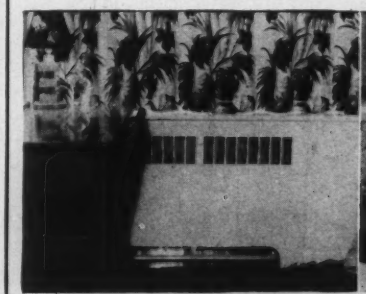
Advantages of architect design demonstrated in this attractive residence.

HOUSE OF IDEAS INCLUDES LESSONS IN GOOD HEATING

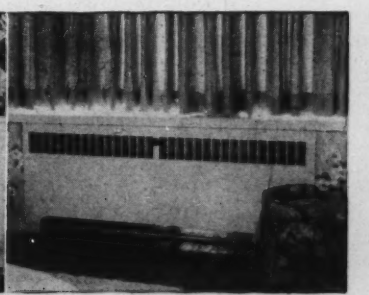
Designed by Winnipeg architect G. Leslie Russell for his own use, this attractive home is virtually a house of ideas. Of the many features incorporated into its construction hot water heating with Trane Convector-radiators is among the most outstanding.

Trane Convector-radiators occupy little or no floor space and are easily finished to match walls or woodwork. Gentle heat from each Trane Convector-radiator circulates evenly throughout each room providing a glorious over-all warmth which is delightful regardless of outside temperatures.

For your new home, specify Trane Convector-radiators and be sure of the full comfort of hot water heating at its best. For full information, write to Trane, address below.



MAXIMUM USE OF FLOOR SPACE is assured by the Trane Convector-radiator recessed into the wall. Front panel finished to match woodwork is unobtrusive.



PERFECT HEAT CONTROL is achieved by the patented Trane damper—an outstanding Trane feature for convenient heat control.

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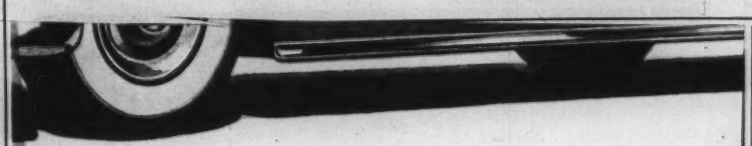

xt time you get close to a 1951 Cadillac—take a look inside. u'll see interiors so rich and beautiful that you'll be impelled step in and sit down. For here is, undoubtedly, the world's st inviting place to relax. . . . This is *visible* proof of the new dillac's quality—which you can *see* and *test* and *evaluate*. t hidden down in the chassis are advancements just as tstanding as the gorgeous new interiors. . . . The great engine is finer in eve quieter, longer-lived. handling ease—even the best way to expr big step closer to pe from every conceiva including that of ava

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

NEXT WEEK:

DON'T SHOOT THE REFEREE!

by Carl Voss,

Referee-in-Chief of the NHL

shows that £675,000,000 of income-tax and profits were outstanding, and estimates that of this sum about £310,000,000 are recoverable. In 1939 the amount outstanding was £77,000,000, but it is only fair to remember that in 1948 it was £866,000,000. The Treasury seems to be gradually catching up.

Apparently the chief difficulty in tracking down the wanglers who disguise and underestimate their profits is the absence of a sufficient number of trained trackers. It is a job that seems to call for special talents and special training, and the number of competent inspectors is inadequate. From 1,700 in 1939 it fell to 1,480 in 1948—and with all that extra to do!

No wonder the path of the dodger has been made invitingly easy, but Nemesis is on his trail. The number of inspectors is being gradually raised to the 1939 mark and higher, and the business of tax-evasion will become more difficult and expensive. So at least it is hoped, but the tax-dodger will always be with us; and he won't always be caught.

—Miller

HOLLAND: *Bucking union labor.*

ANZAC STRIFE

BUCKING union labor in Australia and New Zealand is a man-sized job, as Prime Ministers Menzies and Holland are discovering. Both those Dominions have for many years suffered from the arbitrary dominance of certain sections of organized labor, notably the dock-workers and the miners. The new Conservative governments in both countries have set out to break this threat to national stability and well-being. Now, as a result of dock and mining strikes, they have had to proclaim the existence of national emergencies.

The most disturbing feature of the situation is that both the Australian and New Zealand dockers and the Australian miners, who have called strikes and refused arbitration, are directed by acknowledged Communists and allied to the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions. It is clear that the Communist leaders are making a trial of strength against the Governments concerned, who are just as clearly out to break Communist control in these vital sections of labor. —*P.O'D.*

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The paper. Canada supplies far more than half of the world's newspaper pages. Paper is the currency of civilization, a weapon and a shield of democracy. Every Canadian benefits because Canada is the greatest paper exporter on earth.

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NEXT WEEK:

Don't Miss a Peek at Hugh MacLennan's new novel:

"EACH MAN'S SON"

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Jewels by Trabert & Hoeffer—Mauboussin

A Big Step Closer to Perfection!

Next time you get close to a 1951 Cadillac—take a look inside. You'll see interiors so rich and beautiful that you'll be impelled to step in and sit down. For here is, undoubtedly, the world's most inviting place to relax. . . . This is *visible* proof of the new Cadillac's quality—which you can *see* and *test* and *evaluate*. But hidden down in the chassis are advancements just as outstanding as the gorgeous new interiors. . . . The great engine is finer in every aspect of its performance—smoother, quieter, longer-lived. There is even greater comfort—even finer handling ease—even more pronounced safety. . . . Perhaps the best way to express it is to say that the whole car goes a big step closer to perfection—and raises the world's standard from every conceivable standpoint. . . . For full particulars, including that of availability see your Cadillac dealer today.

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

PEOPLE

ONE MAN'S MEAT

■ The House at Ottawa was introduced last week to turrs, ticklace, stearns, howns and divers. Newfoundlanders, it seems, depend a good deal on these seabirds for their winter supply of fresh meat. Under Canadian law the shooting of seabirds is forbidden and, according to **Gordon Higgins,** PC for St. John's East, Newfoundland, this is the same as forbidding the people of Ontario to buy meat. He has introduced a resolution and hopes to get the ban lifted and save a good many Newfoundlanders from a winter diet of salt pork, salt beef and salt fish.

■ Resources Minister **Robert Winters** is going to bring in a bill to provide elected representation for the Northwest Territories. The area is now run by a commissioner assisted by a six-man council — all appointed by the Federal Government. Five council members are civil servants living in Ottawa, the sixth is a resident of Yellowknife, NWT. The population has grown from 12,000 to around 16,000 in ten years.

—CP

WINTERS: *Not everybody is happy.*

Mr. Winter's announcement of changes in the Yukon, however, brought forth howls of rage from Dawson diehards. The capital henceforth, announced Mr. Winters, would be Whitehorse. "Why it's like shoving our frontier nearly 500 miles to the south," said **Alderman Jim Mellor.** Today, with a population fallen from 25,000 to 800 in 50 years, Dawson, once fabulous centre of the Klondike gold rush, exists largely from the annual $100,000 payroll of government officials.

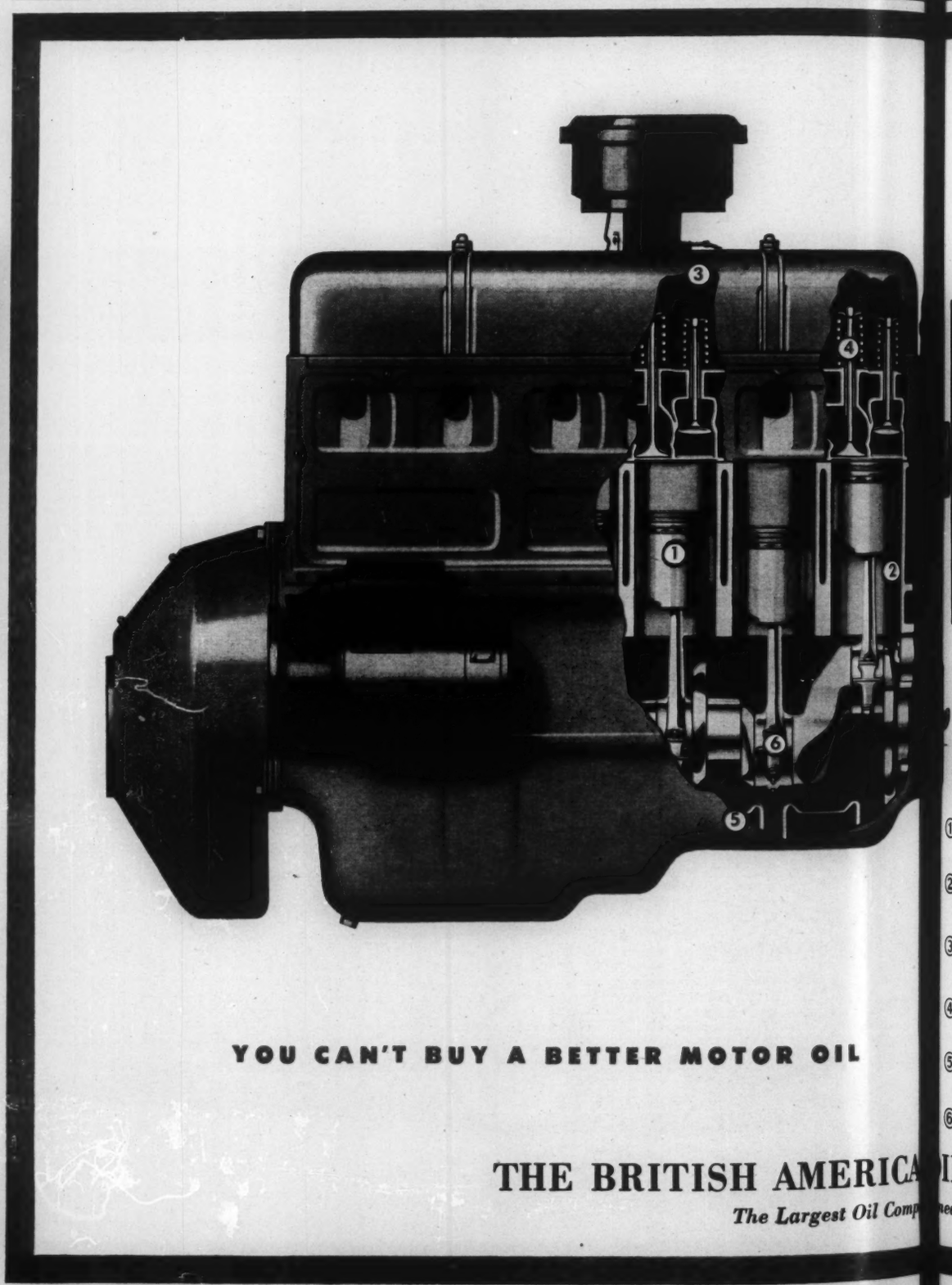
■ **Mrs. F. G. Montgomery,** Managing Director of the Canadian Restaurant Association convening in Toronto last week, said Canada still has no national dish. This was mainly because ingredients procurable in one place were unobtainable elsewhere. The best solution, she thought, would be regional dishes. She also contended that "Canadian coffee is improving. American visitors say they have noticed marked improvement in the last few years." Coffee manufacturers disagreed. One, who wished to be nameless, claimed that "instead of making fresh coffee every few hours, restaurateurs boil the same stuff for days." The result was that whenever he saw a coffee urn, he always immediately ordered tea.

■ Toronto Board of Education is giving away 8,000 old school desks but **W. C. How,** Superintendent of Regina's public schools, doesn't think he wants them. Regina has quite a few old desks itself, he said last week. "Knowing Toronto as I do, I don't think we would want the desks even if they are giving them away."

THE WINNER

■ A rare honor has befallen a Canadian. **Dr. Gerhard Herzberg,** Director of the Physics Division of the National Research Council, Ottawa, has been appointed a fellow of the Royal Society of London. Only 16 Canadians have been so honored.

■ The stork played rough with two new Canadians last week. **Mrs. Margaret Cox** of St. Albans, Newfoundland, gave birth to a daughter in a Royal Canadian Air Force plane that was rushing her to a hospital in St. John's. This was believed to be the first RCAF mercy flight encounter with the stork. The Canso was piloted by **F/O Mike Pearson. Corporal S.**



Trente assisted **Nurse Betty Robbins** of the Newfoundland Health Department with the delivery.

■ In Toronto, the same stork won its first race with the city's Lifesaving Service after 40 years of trying. In a dash across Toronto Bay, **Mrs. Martha Springman** of Centre Island gave birth to a 9-lb. girl just outside the seawall at the St. John Lifesaving Station where the ambulance and doctor were waiting. Patrol Officer-Midwife **Gene Brushett** and Engineer **James Connery** felt unable to comment after the event. "We've come pretty close to this before," said First Officer Ernie Russell, "but this is the first time we've actually had a baby born in one of the boats. The new boat's been in the water about a month, and we've had a lot of maternity calls. This one really ruined our record though."

■ **Dr. C. T. Wolan,** one of Saskatchewan's best-known surgeons, will leave Swift Current in April to take a four-year post-graduate course in urology at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Centre in New York. Dr. Wolan recently cooperated with Regina electrical engineer **Ed Melhoff** in building a special magnet to remove a shingle nail from a man's lung.

■ **Bill Lewis,** young New Westminster, BC, skater, was the only male Canadian contestant in the recent world figure skating contest in Milan. He came ninth and feels the experience will help him one day to win the world crown.

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PEERLESS HEAVY DUTY

washes your motor while you drive!

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⑥ **BEARINGS must be kept clean. Peerless Heavy Duty Motor Oil keeps bearings in efficient operation because it washes as it lubricates . . . all moving parts work effectively and at top performance.**

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ned By Canadians

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Cmdr. Francis J. D. Pemberton, Victoria, BC, is now Canadian Ambassador at The Hague.

Brig. Michael L. Brennan, OBE, 46, formerly Chief of Staff at the Army's Central Command, Oakville, Ont., is now Director General of Personnel at Defence Headquarters. He will be succeeded as Chief of Staff by **Col. George Weir.**

Lt.-Col. E. G. Radley, 41, Montreal, is now Assistant Adjutant General at the Army's Central Command headquarters, Oakville, Ont.

Lt.-Col. Walter B. G. Reynolds, OBE, of Ottawa, is the new National Director of the Canadian Red Cross Services.

The **Rev. E. G. Thompson** was re-elected Moderator of the Presbytery of Victoria, BC, for 1951.

HONORS

J. William Horsey, Canadian industrialist, received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Florida Southern College in recognition of his merchandizing contribution to the citrus industry of Florida.

DEATHS

R. G. ("Gerry") Riddell, 42, Canada's permanent delegate to the UN and a top-ranking expert on international affairs; of a heart attack at Virginia Beach, Va., the day after arriving for long-delayed rest.

Karl Kenneth Homuth, 57, of Preston, Ont., PC member for Waterloo South; of a heart attack in Ottawa.

Mr. Justice Alfred Duranleau, KC, 79, Federal Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Bennett Cabinet, 1930-35; in Montreal.

Thomas Marshall, 86, Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature 1911-1923; in Dunnville, Ont.

Mrs. John Dixon, 63, wife of the Rt. Rev. John Dixon, Bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Montreal; in Montreal General Hospital.

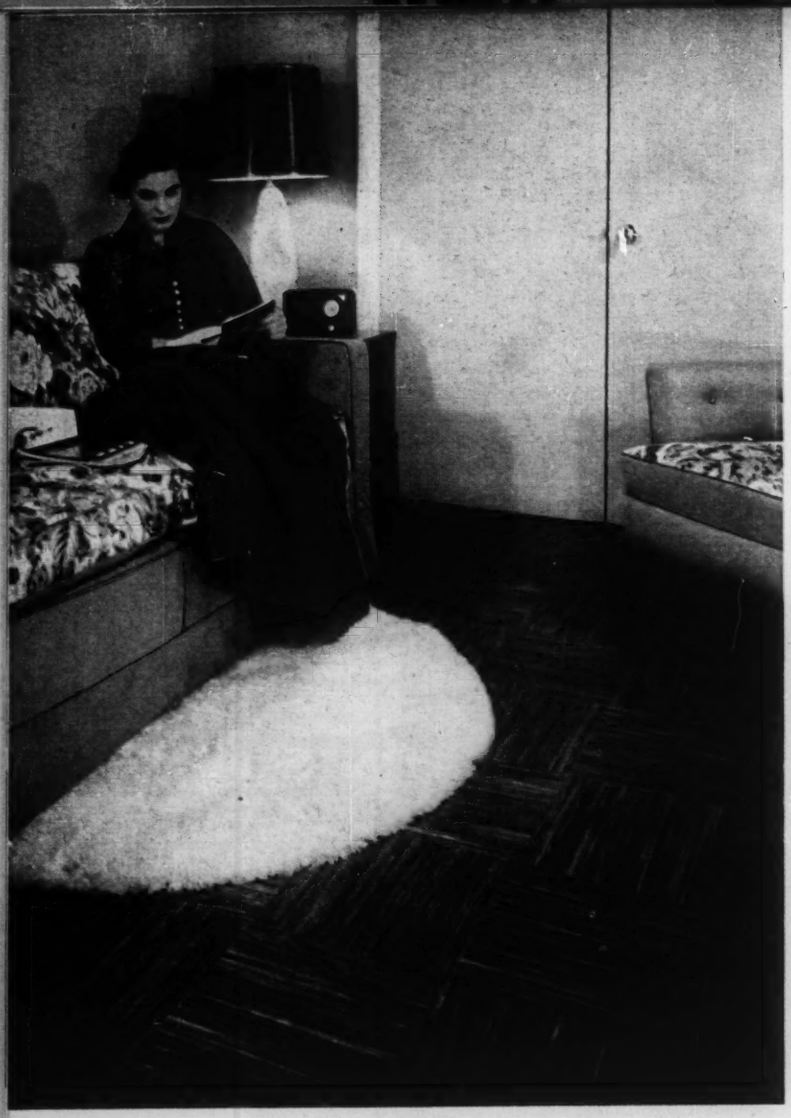
Griffin W. Jones, 78, retired banker and for many years Secretary-Treasurer of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir; of a heart attack in Toronto.

Dr. Phillip Weld Hardie, 45, well-known Hamilton, Ont., doctor; in Hamilton. During World War II he served as Assistant Director at Canadian Military headquarters in London, Eng.

D'Arcy Martin, 82, senior barrister of Hamilton, Ont., in Hamilton.

Mabel Millman Hincks, wife of Dr. Clarence M. Hincks; in Toronto General Hospital. For 35 years she was a member of the board of the Children's Aid Society.

Mr. Justice Louis Loranger, 80, Senior Judge of the Superior Court in Montreal. He had been a judge of the Superior Court for over 30 years; in Montreal.



Notice how the reversed direction of the alternating jaspé linoleum tiles gives a "basketweave" effect — pleasing, restful — and having the practical advantage of obscuring any dust marks before the next cleaning. This floor is composed of Dominion jaspé linoleum tiles J/722. Ask your dealer for illustrated literature and laying instructions.

ARTISTRY *these smart Dominion* with linoleum tiles

COMBINE the *practical* advantages of linoleum and the *artistic* advantages of texture-patterns and colour blendings possible with tiles and what do you get? A floor like the one above — of Dominion *linoleum* tiles which offer the perfect combination of qualities for the modern home.

Yes, today's woman wants beauty in her floors, but she wants efficiency, too. With Dominion jaspé linoleum tiles, she achieves this in an up-to-date way.

For today's home is built around "time-economy", as well as beauty. For a floor that's easy to walk on and easy to clean — a swish of the mop does the trick. For less floor-work with more floor-appeal, choose Dominion jaspé linoleum tiles. Your dealer has a wonderful selection of "decorator" colours. He will be glad to show you how easily anyone can lay Dominion Linoleum Tiles.

Time-tested linoleum . . . *Dominion linoleum is available in delightful new colours and effects. These make possible entirely new types of linoleum floors. But linoleum's* wearing quality *remains the same — time-tested by over forty years on the floors of Canadian homes, schools, hospitals, stores, public buildings.*

Dominion jaspé linoleum tiles come in regular squares and in triangular shapes.

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Beautiful
Resilient
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Established 1872

INTERMISSION

Nightmare in Ottawa

Dear Mr. Editor:

THANK YOU for sending me the *Chicago Tribune* advertisement about Eugene Griffin, its correspondent in Ottawa. I am sorry to have been so long in replying, but your questions were rather disturbing. The *Chicago Tribune*, you will remember, asks: "Who revealed that Canada is less ready to defend itself than Iceland? Who tracked down the propaganda campaign in Canada favoring admission of Red China to the United Nations? Whose dispatches proved that the press of Canada makes no real criticism of the Canadian Government? Who pointed out Canada's reluctance to join the United States in war with Communist China? Who developed evidence proving that Canada relies on the United States to guard its northern flank against Russia?" The answer to all the questions is "Eugene Griffin, whose timely dependable reports demonstrate that they are the best everywhere."

You ask me what I am doing in Ottawa to have missed all these exclusive stories; and I have been much concerned about the answer I should give you. Indeed the problem must have been weighing on my sub-conscious mind, because last night I had a nightmare. I think I had better tell you about it frankly.

I was standing in a dock, and round me were three or four very tough guards. They looked like the Russian policemen who appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT a few weeks ago. It seemed to me in my nightmare that I was in Russia, and yet the judge looked like you. Over on my right the prosecuting counsel was Colonel McCormick: there was no doubt about him. Nor about his chief witness, who was Eugene Griffin. I was very frightened, and what made it worse was that the courtroom was crowded with angry wheat farmers.

AS THE hostile hubbub died down I started talking; "I have been a deviationist," I said. "Mr. Claxton promised me money to conceal the truth. I met him secretly, not once but many times, in the shadows outside the Parliamentary Library overlooking the Ottawa River. He gave me sealed instructions. I don't know whether they came from him. I only know I had to obey."

Colonel McCormick intervened with a question. "No," I said, "they may have been composed by the Prime Minister himself, or by General Foulkes. Yes," I almost screamed, "it might have been Air Marshal Curtis. I don't know who wrote them."

Another damaging question: "Do you know a man called Pickersgill?" "Yes," I said, "he is the special assistant to the Prime Minister." "Do you ever get instructions from him?" "He may have had something to do with the orders," I said, "but my contact man was Claxton."

"How much money did he pay you?" asked the Colonel. "I don't know how much I was to get," I stammered. "It was to come out of a supplementary estimate, and Mr. Abbott hadn't tabled them."

Colonel McCormick then turned to Mr. Griffin, and asked him: "Mr. Griffin, are you American-born and American-trained in news reporting methods?" I recognized the words from the *Chicago Tribune* advertisement. "Yes," Griffin answered, "and 'notable among my many exclusive dispatches, in addition to those listed, were those which revealed how A-bomb secrets had been delivered to Soviet agents by Canadian traitors' ". "Ah," said the Colonel, "then it would be no trouble for you to unmask the underhand dealings by which Barkway was bribed to conceal the propaganda campaign favoring admission of Red China to the United Nations?" "No," said Griffin, "it was the work of a moment."

"CAN YOU account for the fact," the Colonel now said to me, "that no Canadian journalist 'developed evidence proving that Canada relies on the United States to guard its northern flank against Russia'?" I don't know what they had done to me, but—in my nightmare—I could speak nothing but the truth. "Of course, I knew it, sir," I said. "I had the evidence. But I suppressed it. Claxton told me that if I breathed a word of it, I would be eliminated."

Then you spoke, and even the angry wheat farmers were quiet. "Have you anything to say why mercy should be shown you?" I suddenly had an onrush of courage enough to say this: "Sir, will you forgive me if I 'develop evidence to show that the United States depends on Canada to guard its northern flank against Russia'?" There was an angry howl from Colonel McCormick. You looked benignly at him, and said: "Fair enough, eh, Colonel?"

Then I got a violent dig in the ribs. I swung round to confront the guard; but it was my wife, and she said: "What are you screaming about?" I babbled the name Griffin once or twice and then I woke up. And I think that is all I can tell you.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL BARKWAY.

world of women

TRANSFORMATION OF AN OLD HOUSE

THE house stood at a corner in Toronto's fashionable Rosedale district like a Victorian dowager, dowdy but obviously of sound structural design.

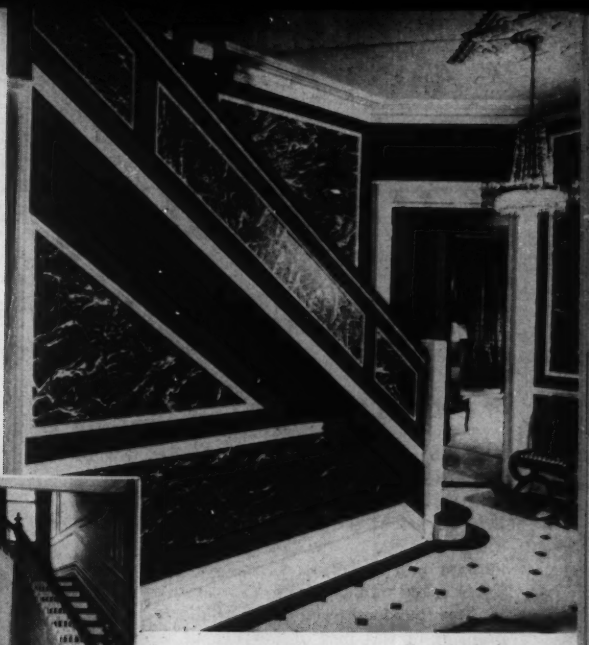
Today the same house has a new air of smartness. No expensive alterations were made to the exterior—just a coat of charcoal black paint to cover the red bricks, gleaming white paint on the trim, and the disappearance of an old-fashioned verandah that ran along the side.

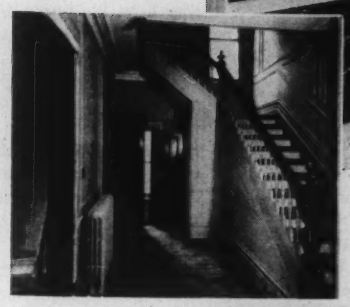
It is inside where the new personality of the house is most striking, the new mood set by the dark green and white décor of the foyer. Wallpaper throughout the house is designed by Margaret Owen. The "Chinese Fantasy" paper in the drawingroom is a single unit, over 12 feet in length and shows a series of Chinese garden scenes. It is chartreuse on grey with figures in pale pink and green.

The magnificent fabrics used throughout are by Scalamandre. Covering on the sofa shown below is the "Paris in Spring" design with Eiffel Tower motifs, which Scalamandre designed in commemoration of the liberation of Paris. This designer's fabrics are used in many of the historical houses of the United States and in American Embassies throughout the world.

All this is a worthy setting for fine furniture. There is a 150-year-old chair from Paris with Napoleonic eagles on the arms, with covering of strawberry striped brocade. Two Chippendale chairs (they are registered in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London) are in pale pink.

THE ENTIRE HOUSE is the creation of its owner, Kentucky-born Evelyn Webster, who lives there with her seven-year-old daughter, Mary Jane. Mrs. Webster's husband, the late R. George Webster, encouraged her interest in and talent for interior decoration in their home. The results received so much comment that she has turned to the decoration of other houses as a career.





—Photos by Panda

TRANSFORMATION *of hall was made with few structural changes. Wallpaper has photographed design from real marble, is green and white.*

ANTIQUE *furniture is seen in setting of magnificent fabrics and wallpaper. Colors are blend of lime yellow, grey, pink, muted green. Original Adam mantel is from Italy. Left: before.*

MRS. WEBSTER *seated on sofa covered with gold brocatelle in "Paris in Spring" design. Behind her, "Chinese Fantasy" chartreuse-grey wallpaper.*

CHARCOAL BLACK *and white décor gives modern air to house exterior.*

WHAT ABOUT A DRINK?

Is Your Daughter or Son at the Drinking Age? If So, How Are You Handling the Problem?

by Margaret Ness

YES, what about a drink? What do you do when your son or daughter reaches the vaguely defined, but nevertheless real, to-drink-or-not-to-drink age? Do you forbid them? Or do you offer them a drink yourself, on the "forbidden fruit" theory? Perhaps you settled for beer.

We asked mothers from Vancouver to Halifax to Newfoundland about this difficult teen-age problem. It was part of our overall teens' questionnaire. But where these mothers had presented a united front on the question of late nights—not many and definite deadlines (SN, March 13)—they split into opposing camps over the old, old question of liquor in the home. The teetotallers didn't allow liquor in the home; the social drinkers did serve liquor. It was a to-be-expected split.

But what was intriguing was the fact that the opposing parties came up with the same answer: no trouble with their teen-agers wanting to drink. A Charlottetown mother who doesn't believe that drinking contributes to a happy home or social life—she doesn't drink herself or serve liquor in the home—said, "Our children appear to support our view." And a Regina mother had the same story to tell. Her children aren't interested in liquor BUT she and her husband "serve the odd drink in the home." It doesn't make sense but there you are.

ALL the mothers seemed to feel they had licked the question right at the start. But the starts were poles apart. Those who didn't drink or serve liquor in the home credited their own good example as the deciding factor in their teen-agers' attitude to liquor. But the mothers in the other camp were just as certain that their way of coping with the problem was responsible for teen-age abstinence. Said a Montreal mother: "We casually offered a drink to our early teen-agers when it happened to be served. They refused the next time and don't drink now." A Windsor, Ont., mother said the same thing—that her children were permitted to taste liquor at an early age, and "always refused to partake again until their late teens."

Another mother (Cochrane, Ont.) who has liquor in the house took a slightly different approach to the problem. She made it quite clear to her teen-agers that when they felt they were old enough to drink they should be ready to get out on their own. That ought to be a poser to a good many young people.

—Jim Lynch

DO YOU *forbid your teen-agers to drink?*

AGAIN we had the same queer feeling that we had when we read what the mothers had had to say about late nights—that we had been reading far too many U.S. periodicals. Somehow we had expected rather lurid stories of drinking parties and distracted families unable to cope with this overpowering problem. We'd expected to hear of teen-agers staggering home; of mothers pleading in vain. But what we got was a comforting refrain of "No drinking trouble."

A number of mothers evidently found out that teen-agers flirt with the idea of liquor more from the fact that it is considered an adult drink. Teens prefer cokes. As one Saskatoon mother wrote: her 15-year-old is "scornful" of liquor and guzzles cokes; his 19-year-old brother has the odd beer but actually buys a case of cokes for a party.

Again we evidently have to give the credit to home influence. If parents who refuse to serve liquor in the home and parents who do serve social drinks can both feel that they have licked the problem—then it can only be attributed to good home conditions and close family ties.

Another factor that struck us forcefully in these replies: the tolerance that most families seemed to have. Evidently they do firmly believe that their example and their frank discussions of the problem of drink will carry their children over the difficult teen-age years. Said one Charlottetown mother who believes in total abstinence: "We have tried to show our children that drinking is a personal decision—just as is cream or sugar in coffee. We've tried to avoid prudishness."

Letter after letter mentioned the fact that the parents have talked over the dangers of drink but—and here was perhaps the most startling fact—not one of the mothers had *forbidden* her teen-agers to drink. Evidently child psychology is the yeast that worked here. As one Halifax mother said: "We feel it is really useless to forbid drinking, as it is inclined to put them on the defensive." An Edmonton mother, faced with a request by her 19-year-old son for a beer party in the home, agreed. "My son was mildly surprised when I gave my consent." He had his party and lost interest; doesn't drink now. "But," said the mother, "I've often wondered what would have happened if I had refused him."

QUITE a few of the other mothers were of her mind, too. They mentioned that, if their teen-agers wanted to try a drink, they preferred them to have it in their own home. But evidently the rod of iron and the "Thou Shalt Not" are not the present-day weapons for fighting this teen-age problem. We thought you would be interested in two answers that we felt pretty well summed up the entire drinking situation. Here they are.

—Jim Lynch

DO YOU *offer a drink to your teen-agers?*

Said a Calgary mother who serves drinks in her own home: "We have tried to show our teen-agers that drinking belongs to adult life. We hope our example will prove a strong influence so that they will realize their parents drink for sociability, not for excess reactions. This sounds awfully smug, I'm afraid. But I think our home is typical of most professional homes. We are much too busy for many parties and as we get older, they become more intimate and orderly. I have not forbidden the children to drink because they are not interested. Fortunately, drinking in the high school seems confined to a small 'tough' element frowned on by the majority."

Said a Montreal father (he answered for his wife as he is a well-known psychologist): "We are unrepentant teetotallers. Our children know that we deem the social risks too great for young people to dilly-dally with alcohol. But we do not stress the moral side of the question. What we do stress is that we are not going to be party to the modern insanity that states that alcohol is a necessary concomitant to good times. Our kids are proud of the fact that they don't need other spirits in their veins than the touch of Irish blood already there. We have never forbidden them to drink, but we have discussed the matter time and time again. One thing we have stressed is that some very excellent folk think otherwise and that another's moderate use of alcohol must never be a cause for alienation."

NONE of the mothers said anything about the cost of liquor as a restraining influence. But looking over the weekly allowance filled in on the questionnaire, we wondered if this point hasn't been under-rated. We'd say that, according to our mothers, $1.50 was a good weekly allowance average. And you can't do much drinking—even of beer—on that magnificent sum. Granted that many of the teen-agers augmented this allowance by outside work; most of the mothers also jotted down the qualifying fact that this extra money was expected to go towards clothes.

And one St. Thomas, Ont., mother with four children came up with a piece of advice that covers not only the drinking problem but all those complex teen-age ones: "Make a confidant of your child. Sometimes I am aghast at what they tell me, but I swallow hard and try to make my advice casual and not too overbearing."

It's a rather pleasant state of affairs, don't you think? Canadian home life, by and large, doesn't seem to be a story of lurid newspaper headlines and young delinquents . . . rather it is still one of mutual interest and love.

own after a brisk trial to do a 20-
ar stretch in a Florida prison camp.

One can only hope that the rules
verning this camp are peculiar to
lorida, or maybe to this picture. In
is particular setup any prisoner who
a reasonably fair shot can become
rusty, and any trusty who shoots
d kills an escaping prisoner is en-
ed to a state pardon. Our outlaw is
ck to take advantage of this ar-
gement and the film builds up to
certain dramatic intensity as he
llies and blackmails a fellow pris-
er (Sam Jaffe) into attempting a
eak.

The film ends with outlaw Conte
agging poor Audrey Totter through
e Florida swamps, with the sheriff
pursuit. His original idea had been
kill Miss Totter for turning in the
idence that sent him down, but it
sn't convenient at the time so he
t took her along hoping to find a
are minute, and naturally she hob-
ed him hopelessly when the law be-
n to catch up. Pictures like this
ake one's faith, rather, in the re-
urcefulness of the American gang-
r.

THREE HUSBANDS" models itself
thout apology on Joseph Mancie-
cz's "A Letter to Three Wives" and
cludes even the circular letter that
ured in the original film. It d
t, unfortunately, include the ta
Mr. Manciewicz or anything lik
d turns out to be more a trav
an an imitation of its predece
s lively enough with the livelin
a party going on next door—
ise, volume and thumps. The
cipants seemed to be having a g
ne, however. They always do at
rty next door.

The single innovation introdu
re is that the letter writer, a fli
us bachelor (Emlyn Williams)
t as the picture opens. He turns
sthumously in a series of flashb
d you are supposed to figure
ether the three wives (Ruth W
k, Eve Arden and Vanessa Bro
guilty as charged. They are
us, as it turns out, but you
t feel that this excuses them
sting your evening. Just about the
ly fun, in a clinical way, to be
und in this one comes from watch-
g playwright-actor Williams demon-
ate suavity and economy in a film
at lacks both qualities.

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

THEATRE CALL BOARD

March 29: "A Doll's House" by Montreal Repertory Theatre.

March 30: "Heaven Can Wait" by Southill Community Theatre.

April 3: "Kiss and Tell" by Ottawa Drama League.

April 16: "You Can't Take It With You" by The New Glasgow Theatre Guild, winners of the NS regional Festival.

April 18: "Yes, M'Lord" by North Vancouver Community Players.

April 23: "Spring Thaw" revue by New Play Society, Toronto.

April 26: "Home of the Brave" by Regina Little Theatre.

April 30: "The Last Best West " revue by Ottawa Drama League.

■ If you live on Pender Island (off Nanaimo, BC) you can join the Players. Last Fall Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Crawford and Miss M. Busteed—with Vancouver Little Theatre experience—and Capt. Beech, RCN, from Victoria Little Theatre advertised a drama meeting. About 12 people turned up; picked two 1-acters ("Nellie McNabb" by Lois Reynolds Kerr of Toronto and Vancouver was one) and packed the local hall. They were $10 in the hole but "had a good set to go on with." At present they're doing three one-acters.

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EDUCATION

NEW CANADIANS

IT'S nothing unusual for the Canadian teacher of today to have in her classroom two or three DP's who probably require individual coaching. But at North Ward School in Victoria, BC, Margaret McKillican has a roomful of them. What's more, when you ask them how they like school they just sit and beam at you.

This remarkable class consists of two dozen children ranging all the way from ten years of age to seventeen. All but one are Chinese; the lone exception is an East Indian lad. Many of them arrived in Canada only recently. A few of them are familiar with some English words, but the majority are starting from absolute scratch.

Miss McKillican's difficulties can be appreciated when you realize that some of her charges can master Grade VII mathematics but are stalled at a Grade II level in English. But she has all the patience in the world. The fact that her children work hard and enthusiastically helps a great deal.

During recess periods they mingle with their English-speaking schoolmates, so their education carries on all the time. School Principal "Arch" Stevenson finds the whole experiment a challenging one, but believes that the class at present is overcrowded. "Sixteen to nineteen pupils is the absolute load in this work," he said.

■ This week, in Toronto, the Ontario Educational Association holds its 91st annual meeting. The OEA is the largest body of its kind in Canada: over 9,000 are expected to attend. These include teachers, supervisors, administrators, trustees, ratepayers and parents.

This year the OEA convention follows on the heels of the 15th annual observance of Canadian Education Week; helps focus attention on school problems. Hardy perennial topic is the school curriculum. Many educators feel that the fundamental three R's are being sacrificed on the altar of vocational subjects.

Oldest OEA-er is Dr. John Dearness, 98-year-old retired Principal of London Normal School. He's attending his 79th convention.

■ "The high price of everything considered, it is still true that the only thing that costs more than education is ignorance."—*Wisconsin Journal of Education.*

—Jim Ryan

HE'S *starting English from scratch.*

GREEN THUMB

CLOTHES-POLE DISGUISE

by N. J. Scott

THE OLD familiar clothes-line pole sticks out like a sore thumb in almost every back-yard. We cannot very well dispense with it, so next best is to do a camouflage job. With help of Nature, your local hardware man and your favorite nurseryman, an amazing transformation will result.

Take about two yards of (two inch) mesh, 36 inch wide chicken wire. Cut it into lengths of about 5 to 6 inches in width. Start at bottom of the pole and in a circular upsweep, barber pole fashion, tack the chicken wire mesh securely onto the pole from bottom to top. At this stage, the pole if anything looks worse than before. But, here is where Nature takes over.

You will need about three hardy climbing vines preferably of one variety to each pole. Since the vine must withstand all kinds of exposure and wintry blasts, the choice of variety of vine is very important. These must be of a hardy type because we cannot very well climb to top of the pole each year and wrap the vines for protection from wintry blasts.

HAVING made your choice of vine, place each plant at about equal distance in a circle around the pole. Plants should be about one foot out from base of the pole. Carefully tie ends of the vines with some soft tieing material (such as raffia or strips from old silk stockings) to the lowest end of the wire mesh. This will start the vine on its upward climb. Water the plants well after planting. Fertilize slightly if the soil seems to be somewhat lacking in nutrients. Sit back and watch the ugly old pole disappear into a graceful cascade.

A similar but slightly different problem may arise. Many gardens have an old tree that has served its purpose. Perhaps its life is at such a low ebb that the only solution seems to be to cut down the tree. Cutting down a tree may sound easy, but in small back-yards many practical problems come up—such as a place to fell the tree. Maybe it is one of those borderline affairs and the other party may not consent to the cutting of the tree. More likely it is too costly to remove the tree.

Follow the clothes pole solution. Cut back some of the longest extending branches and give the old tree the vine treatment. Let me add a word of caution in planting vines under old trees. Be sure to obtain a large enough earth pocket for each vine root in order that it may obtain sufficient nutrients.

It may be necessary to resort to use of some artificially made pockets especially dug out and prepared with good well fertilized earth. About three to four handfuls of powdered bone meal well mixed with the soil will help considerably.

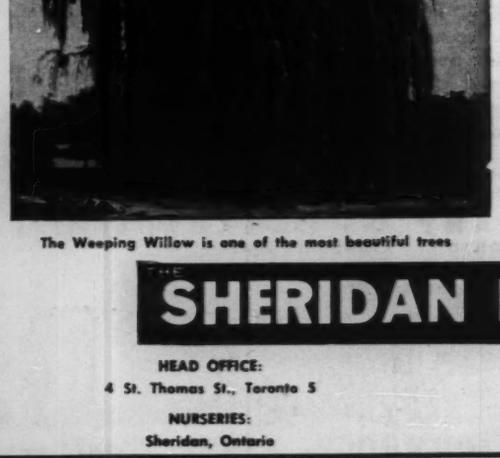
RECOMMENDED vines for these purposes are the orange flowering, very hardy, quick growing, easy to transplant, Trumpet Vine *(Bignonia radicans)*. Trumpet vines get their name from the shape of the large orange flowers which look especially attractive when viewed from below.

Second choice is the ever popular red fruited Bittersweet *(Celastrus scandens)*. The colored berries will contrast beautifully with the snow during early winter months.

For Autumn coloring effects that words cannot describe, no vine can surpass the old-fashioned, hardy, fast-growing Virginia Creeper *(Ampelopsis engelmanii)*.

Many others could be used either during the Spring season (April and May) or in the Fall (September through to November).

■ African violets should be watered from below. They must have a constant supply of water. An excellent way to keep the surrounding air moist enough is to set the pot in another that is larger and contains damp peat moss. The violets should be fed once a month. An excellent way to feed is to put half a teaspoon of complete plant food in a quart of lukewarm water and use in watering the plants.



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War to Tighten Belts, but Whose Belts?

Saving Can Be Costly; the Consumer Credit Curbs Hit Unevenly And Excess Profits May Not Be So Excess As They Seem

by Michael Young

YOU won't find much argument about the fact that a war has to be paid for, but you'll find lots of disagreement on *how* it should be paid for, and *who* should do most of the paying.

MICHAEL YOUNG

Even where everyone can agree on what is the best method to meet the cost, there is a wide difference of opinion on who should meet it. Thus the logical way of meeting the defence bill—more production without an increase in unit costs—gets no more than lip service. A stalemate is reached in which everyone points a finger at everyone else.

If we can't produce enough to feed a war machine and maintain civilian living standards, then the civilian standards have to be cut. That's when paying for the war hurts.

The fairest way of cutting civilian consumption is by taxation. Consequently the pay-as-you-go program is favored. But there's not much agreement on who will pay the most, as we go.

Soak the Rich

Most people in the "middle" income group think a much larger slice should be taken from profits — certainly excess profits. Again you don't find much argument about the principle of taxing *excess* profits, but you do in the determination of where fair profit stops and excess profit starts.

Businessmen argue, for instance, that what is an excess profit on a given investment now may not work out that way when the cost of replacing the equipment several years hence is taken into consideration. The Government allows accelerated depreciation rates on buildings and equipment built or used for war production which aren't likely to have much use in a civilian economy. But Trade Minister Howe is expected to be pretty close in recommending a company for this preferred tax treatment.

In its annual report this year a big Canadian company explained the problem to its shareholders. "For some time it has been standard corporation practice . . . to re-invest a portion of earnings in the business. These funds are usually employed for modernization and expansion programs and to supplement the depreciation account which, under rising building and machinery costs, does not begin to cover replacement charges."

To give a concrete example, Howard Smith Paper Mills set aside about $2½ million for regular depreciation and depletion out of 1950's earnings. But in addition the directors made a special appropriation of $1 million to supplement the regular depreciation allowance.

The anual report of Canadian Celanese shows about $2 million more for "depreciation of buildings, machinery and equipment" in 1950 than it did for 1949.

Profits are also higher, of course, but clearly if costs of replacement have risen, profits aren't nearly so "excess" as they might seem.

Big companies with big earnings are a temptation, all right, but it would be a mistake to kill the goose that lays the golden egg; *i.e.*, in Ontario and Quebec a corporation income tax of 22 per cent on the first $10,000 of taxable income, and 45 per cent on the remainder. The tax man himself has admitted "these are very high rates both on total profits and any increase in profits."

An excess profits tax came into being in the U.S. at the beginning of this year. It is designed, according to President Truman, to prevent anyone making money out of this war. This development, along with the high earnings shown by most Canadian companies sparked the demand for an EPT here. As of last fall, however, the Canadian Government didn't feel that the tax was a good idea under circumstances at the time.

(The Finance Minister used the phrase "under present circumstances" four times in a brief speech in the House opposing the tax).

Finance Minister Abbott felt the most important objection, again "at this stage," was that the tax would become "an invitation to extravagance . . . in corporate management." World War II experience showed up that result.

Abbott felt, too, that only total war would justify the severe inequities which some businesses would have to face under the tax. The Finance Minister's views may have changed since last September when he made these remarks, but the views of business have not.

—CP

GUNS OR BUTTER? *Here's one use of tax dollar. Korea Force's 25-pounders.*

—CP

FINANCE MINISTER *Abbott: EPT would be "invitation to extravagance."*

At election time no government wants voters to remember it as a high tax party. It would take a lot of political courage for a government to try to meet the cost of the war by taxation. And it would take more than courage to make such a system effective as an anti-inflationary device as well.

The purchasing consumers want to do increases under present circumstances by far more than what would be expected from the money the Government pumps into circulation to buy armaments. This so-called "multiplier" principle is the basis of the policy of public works—"pump-priming"—to relieve unemployment. Unfortunately, when people are in a spending mood, it continues to work and you don't want it to. If taxes are to do the full job, they would have to blot up this generated purchasing power as well.

Savers Stung

There are ways of doing that besides taxing it away. One of them is to encourage people to save. But this form of belt-tightening also raises the question: whose belt?

People who did as they were asked during World War II (bought and held their victory bonds) have lost out in two ways. The rise in interest rates (to curb borrowing) means, if they have to sell their bonds now, they get less for them, and inflation has made the purchasing power of the money they get substantially lower than the purchasing power of the money they put into the bonds.

What's happening to saved dollars is likely to prevent any big response to Government urgings to increase savings. The tendency is all towards spending. Percentage of total disposable income saved has dropped from 7.9 in 1948 to 6.1 in 1950, reflecting higher living costs and probably a distrust of the future purchasing power of the dollar.

There are more subtle ways of encouraging saving, though the results

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

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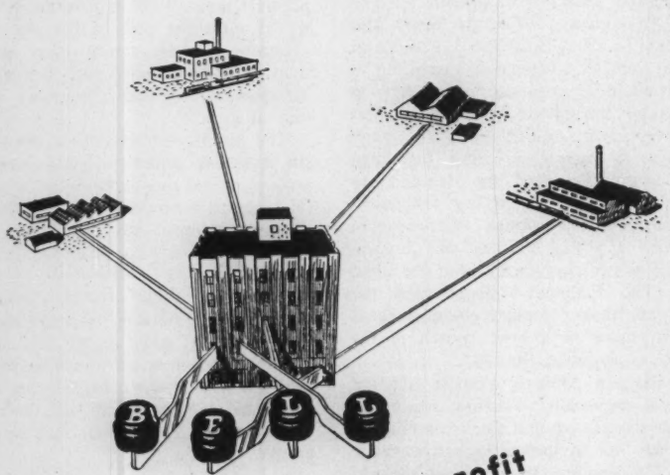

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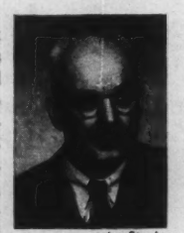
BUSINESS ANGLE

GETTING THERE AT LAST

But Many Canadians Unable to Appreciate The Solidity of Our Big Expansion

by P. M. Richards

THERE are some "little Canadians" so incurably little that they are unable to believe in the solidity of Canada's tremendous economic growth. They can't realize that times have changed, that Canada at last is really growing up.


—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

Before the First Great War it was commonly said that "the twentieth century is going to be Canada's". The conviction was that in the twentieth century Canada would enjoy something like the economic growth the United States had achieved in the nineteenth.

However, for a long time actual progress, though considerable, fell far short of realizing anticipations. Population increased disappointingly slowly after the railway-building boom was over. For every four immigrants who came to Canada, the country lost three of its people to the United States.

In some cases the immigrants themselves moved on after a brief stay here. In too many others Canada's own young men and women, a high proportion of them university graduates, went to the United States to work because there were more openings there, the pay was better and the scope for advancement greater.

And although to an increasing extent the United States as well as Britain invested capital and built branch plants here, Canada was still largely a producer and exporter of raw materials rather than a processor. Other countries applied the trained skills that comprised most of the value of the finished products and which therefore commanded the highest pay.

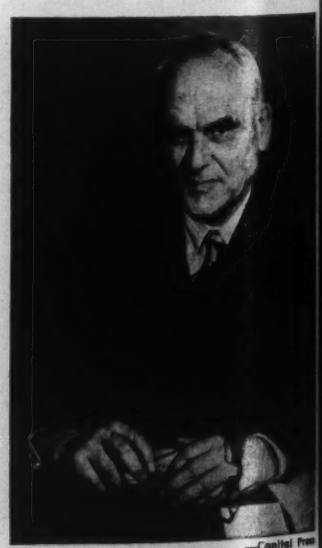
This condition is still true to a much greater degree than is desirable, but it has become rather strikingly less so in the last few years. For ten years now Canada has been expanding economically at an astonishing rate, perhaps at about the rate envisaged at the century's commencement. As evidence, Canada's capital investment in 1951 is expected to amount to $4,259 million, nearly $500 million more than the actual capital investment of $3,766 million in 1950 and comparing with a pre-World War II average of around $1 billion and with only $143 million in bottom-of-the-depression 1933. (Incidentally, this tremendous expansion has done much to cause our inflationary rise of prices; it has continually increased purchasing power in advance of the increase in goods supply.)

It might be argued that this expansion has been mainly due to special circumstances — requirements for World War II and postwar replacement. But its continuance, at least, is based upon factors that are more permanent. One of these is our new discoveries and developments of iron ore, aluminum, oil, uranium, titanium, chromite, molybdenum and vermiculite. Another is the striking fact that, because of the heavy demands of the last war and her enormous industrial expansion over so many years, the United States now faces substantial depletion of many of her most important natural resources. She is not buying our timber and pulpwood and iron ore and lead and zinc and nickel and copper and asbestos to be good to Canada but because she wants them, in some cases wants them very urgently.

MORE PLANTS HERE

WE CAN and should capitalize on this situation by insisting that the United States do as much processing of these materials as possible within Canada, by setting up plants here for the purpose. Fortunately we have important inducements to that end, the chief of them being the possession of practically unlimited sources of cheap hydro-electric power—at present we are using less than a quarter of our potential capacity.

With our rising population and standard of living and our increasing industrial know-how, it is becoming economically sound to produce ourselves many goods and parts of goods that we have hitherto imported from the U.S. This is a trend to be encouraged; one new Canadian operation often leads to another and thus helps


—Capitol Press

POWER: *Production's Howe can do much to compel manufacturing here.*

o bring about a more balanced economy.

Americans are much more aware of our rising economic status than most Canadians themselves seem to be; this is continually evidenced in U.S. business publications. They think we shall grow henceforth at a faster rate than they will, which is likely to prove true. Canadians today are probably the richest people in the world; though they may have less in their pockets than their American cousins, they have a lot more under the ground.

We shall see a very large movement of American capital and Americans themselves into Canada in the coming years. They will both be welcome. But we should do our best to ensure that their coming promotes Canadian growth, not only that of the United States.

CHINA TO INDUSTRIALIZE

COMMUNIST China has now evolved an ambitious industrialization program, the equipment for which is to be provided by Russia and her European satellites in exchange for Chinese foodstuffs and raw materials. Early last year Russia itself undertook to supply some requirements for the generation of electricity, for transport and engineering, and for the mining of ore and coal, and was to receive some of China's American dollars as well as raw materials and tea. Now similar agreements have been made with Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany and Hungary. Czechoslovakia is reported to be enthusiastic about the outlook; has already made shipments to China and received goods in exchange.

But with this possible exception, it would appear to a Western eye that none of the parties to the agreements are well placed to fulfill them. Russia and all her satellites other than Czechoslovakia are themselves in urgent need of more industrial equipment, and China is not rich in raw materials and certainly has no national surplus of food. However, the deals will tend to tie China in to the Soviet bloc, which is no doubt a prime reason for Russia's acceptance of them. China's hungry masses will have a more balanced economy. And Mao Tse-tung will be more able to make war.

—Miller

RED head Mao Tse-tung now has big plan for industrialization of China.

COMPULSORY SAVINGS

WITH prices still climbing and the public continuing to spend freely, the reintroduction of compulsory savings has been suggested in this column and elsewhere as an anti-inflationary measure. The Gallup Poll has just checked on how Canadians feel about this, and finds most of them don't favor it now. Opposition varied from 64 per cent of the poll vote in Quebec to 51 per cent in Ontario, but on an all-Canada basis was about 54 per cent. The idea of compulsory savings was introduced to Canadians in the 1942 budget, when for the first time the tax structure was used to enforce an annual minimum of personal savings. The plan (dropped on July 1, 1944) resulted in an amount of $60 million being repayable to the public in 1948.

Presumably this was worthwhile. Whether it was or not, there is the fact that the inflation danger is much bigger this time. Even if it's troublesome, any measure that contributes to stopping the price advance should not lightly be discarded. No doubt many who disapproved of reintroducing compulsory savings now would vote for it if they believed the inflation emergency serious enough. Well, inflation is certainly with us. And it becomes harder and harder to halt.

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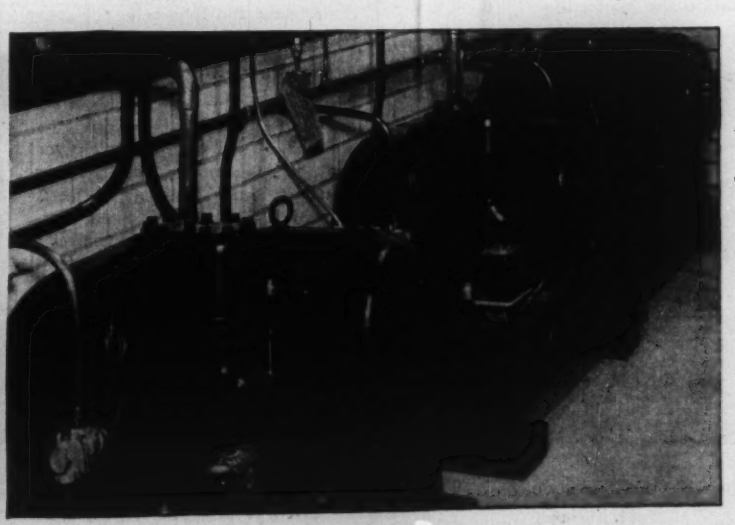

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MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Mr. Shelly Does O.K.

Canada's War II Food Director Had Good Qualifications

by Eric Knowles

He polished up the apples so carefulee
That now he's the ruler of all groceree

SO SANG a Gilbert and Sullivan fan, with admiration, not satire, when it was announced during the war years that A. A. "Abe" Shelly of Saskatoon had been made Wholesale and Retail Food Director for Canada.

Abe Shelly was put at the controls, a dollar a year man, at the age of 45. Thirty-two years before, he had arrived in Saskatchewan, an immigrant boy of 13, who could speak no English.

His qualifications for the job: President of Shelly Bros., a wholesale grocery, fruits, vegetables and meat firm with more than 100 retail outlets; President of 38 O.K. Economy Stores, retailers of like produce. Both firms are wholly owned by the Shelly clan, Abe and younger brothers Henry, Jake and John being the active partners.

A. A. SHELLY: *Family of tradespeople, not poets, so the 'e' was omitted.*

His family, Schellenberg, came to the hamlet of Osler, just north of Saskatoon, from the Ukraine, where the father owned a wind-powered flour mill. They were of Dutch stock and of the Mennonite sect. The name was later legally changed to the anglicized Shelly. "We wanted," says Abe Shelly, "to identify ourselves in every possible way with the country which has been so good to us." He adds, with a bright smile, "I liked the name of Shelley, the poet, but we are tradespeople, not poets. So we left out the 'e'!"

He likes the service projects of the Saskatoon Kiwanis Club, of which he has been President, boating, fishing, gardening, cycling, travel and the odd game of golf. "My golf *is* very odd," he says. But these interests are subordinate to business, which fascinates him.

ERIC KNOWLES *is managing editor of the Saskatoon* Star-Phoenix.

Business he surrounds with a code —quality goods only, price to the customer must be "right"; employees share in the profits. In 1929 he introduced profit-sharing with the store managers and four years ago all employees, after six months' service, were "cut in". "And," he says, "we pay the highest wages in the trade."

His splendid command of English is remarkable, as his education in Canada was limited to three years in school, and, when 21, six months in business college. Persons who read the agreement on profit-sharing between the firm and employees thought it the work of a lawyer. Abe Shelly drew it up.

From Clerk . . .

Leaving school at the age of 16, Abe Shelly started clerking in a general store owned by a cousin. His wages were $25 a month "and found". Yet he saved enough to buy an interest in the store; later he and a brother, Dave, bought a small general store. "When it came to naming our stores, the word 'economy' came readily to my mind," he says. "O.K. Economy."

A buying trip to Ontario changed his mode of business. "We wanted a cash business," he says. "In fact, we had placed one store on a cash basis, somewhat to the consternation of our farmer customers. My brother Dave and I studied Loblaws. Back West we sold one store and started five stores in five small central Saskatchewan towns—cash and self-service. We have never deviated from our first policy of handling only nationally-advertised goods. We have no private brands. We have always been heavy advertisers, big users of space in the newspapers."

. . . To President

Three stores were added to the group in three years and 18 in 1929. In 1932, at the depth of the depression, 60 independent grocers of Saskatoon and the surrounding area asked if they could use the facilities of the O.K. Economy supply house in Saskatoon. "That is how we became wholesalers," says Abe Shelly. "We went in backwards." The connection with the independents still holds.

A new wholesale building, one storey with 75,000 square feet of space, centrally located in Saskatoon and with exceptionally fine trackage, was opened by Shelly Bros. last month. Also a big new O.K. store. The warehouse is the latest thing in its line, with enclosed shipping space, handling merchandise. It also has offices in what might be called a penthouse. The building is strategically situated between two spur tracks of the CPR and on one side of it twelve freight cars can be handled at a time. The President is optimistic.

"It should be O.K.," says Abe Shelly.

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EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

The newsprint people, along with the rest of the pulp and paper industry, consume 80 per cent of the 390,000 tons of elemental sulphur Canada imports each year from the U.S. Domestic users in the States are facing a 20 per cent reduction in sulphur supplies, and at least a similar reduction is expected in exports to Canada. So unless Canada is able to produce more sulphur herself (SN March 20), there will be cuts in this country's newsprint production.

Canadian Newsprint Association President R. M. Fowler made some remarks for the record last week. If supplies of sulphur from the U.S. are reduced, supplies of newsprint to the U.S. will also have to be reduced. "... The decision has to be made by American control authorities," said Fowler, "as to whether they want sulphur or paper. Unless additional sulphur supplies are available, the shortage will begin to affect newsprint production next summer."

Agriculture:

POTATO PAPER

THE concern in the U.S. over the newsprint and apparently over the dependence on Canadian mills for supplies, combined with potato marketing problems in New Brunswick and some worthwhile information.

U.K. BUSINESS

Prices:

STOCKPILE CUTS

THE AMERICAN Government's anti-inflation drive is a big factor in the renewed concern in Britain over dollar exports. With much of British industry devoted to defence production, the onus of maintaining the dollar drive has fallen heavily on those Sterling Area countries supplying vital raw materials and foodstuffs.

However, the easy dollars which these suppliers have been gathering during the last few months may not be so freely available later this year. The U.S. Government has recognized the adverse effects of indiscriminate stockpiling, and apparently intends to cut down on stockpile buying (SN, March 27). Tin stockpiling has already been stopped, and the effect on tin prices has been substantial (the

Hydro:

TEAM-UP

CHRONICALLY power-hungry New Brunswick was told by federal authorities at the outbreak of the Second World War, in effect, "You can't expect new defence industries, because you can't turn the wheels."

Since then the province's electric power commission has stepped up its generating capacity from 27,000 hp to 105,000 hp. To be completed before the end of this year is a new $4,000,000 steam turbine unit at Grand Lake to produce 16,000 additional hp. In two years a $5,600,000 hydro-electric project on the Tobique River will add another 20,000 hp.

These, however, are insignificant beside the next anticipated move—the harnessing of the massive flow of the St. John River, one of the greatest streams on the entire Atlantic coast.

By the creation of storage basins on the river's headwaters, it is confidently felt, 500,000 further hp will be developed to be split equally between New Brunswick and Maine.

—NB Gov't.

NB'S GRAND FALLS: *Help coming?*

Canadian and American "work groups" which have been set up by the engineering board of the International Joint Commission will meet June 18 at Squawpan Lake, Maine, to study data on all potential storage sites.

Dr. H. J. Rowley, Chairman of the New Brunswick Resources Development Board, who has long advocated the project, is acting as his province's liaison man. Premier Duplessis of Quebec, in whose province part of the required storage area is located, has promised his cooperation and is being represented by A. E. Pare, Chief Engineer of the Department of Hydraulic Resources. Maine's interest perked up when that state found itself running into a power shortage.

The outlook hinges on whether the storage system cost will be low enough to provide cheap electricity, and Dr. Rowley feels confident it will be.

If the river's runoff is controlled, New Brunswick's only important existing hydro-electric plant, at Grand Falls (capacity 80,000 h.p.), will benefit greatly. During summer low water it can operate at only 25 per cent of capacity.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

A JUMP in nickel sales from 13 million pounds in 1921 to 240 million pounds in 1950 reported by **International Nickel Co. of Canada** isn't altogether a measure of the relative warmindedness of the two periods. In 1921, to be sure, nickel was consumed principally in the manufacture of munitions, but since then the company has concentrated in building a world wide and diversified peace time demand for nickel.

In the annual report this year, International Nickel takes time out to pay tribute to the man they feel most responsible for the development of this wider use of nickel — the late President of the company, Robert C. Stanley. When Stanley took over in 1922, cash resources of the company were $2 million and no profits were being realized. When Stanley retired as President in 1949, the books showed cash resources of $100 million and a net profit of $39 million for 1948. During the 27 years Stanley was at the wheel, the company reports, $570 million were earned in net profits of which $462 million was distributed in dividends to shareholders.

Last year the company was struggling manfully to meet the defence demands and also the civilian demand which it had worked so hard to build up. Over 256 million pounds of nickel were delivered during the year. In addition, substantial amounts of platinum, refined copper, gold, silver, selenium, tellurium and cobalt were delivered.

All this has been gobbling up the most easily available ores. During the year the company spent over $18½ million on capital improvement which included lengthening underground development in operating mines to more than 238 miles. This, say the nickel men, "is considerably greater than the combined underground mileage of the rapid transit subway systems of New York and London."

Financial performance during 1950 is described in terms of at least eight figures. Sales were $228,071,346, compared with $182,806,452 in 1949.

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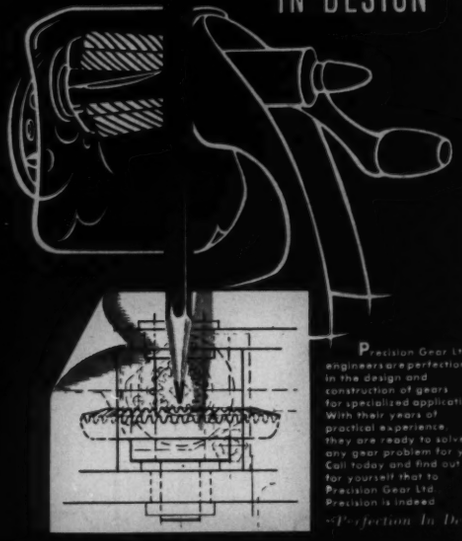

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TIGHTEN BELTS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37

are likely to be short-term ones. The new consumer credit regulations, for example, will encourage people to save more to meet the higher down payments and keep up the higher instalment payments required under the stiffer regulations.

Actually these consumer credit regulations, which are another belt-tightening device, also tighten some belts more than others. It will hit the lower income groups and the new families harder than it will the higher groups and the older families. It's also going to be tougher on some retailers than others.

Last year about 37 per cent of total Canadian sales were made on credit. Charge sales accounted for most of that 37 per cent, but instalment sales were on the increase; (9.5 per cent during the third quarter of 1950 compared with 8.5 per cent during the same period in 1949).

But that 9.5 per cent is no indication of the importance of instalment buying to some individual trades. In the fields of household appliances, motor vehicles, furs, for instance, the instalment purchases would be a much bigger part of total credit sales. Respectively, these three lines did 61.3 per cent, 51 per cent, and 72.7 per cent of their business on a credit basis during the third quarter of 1950. The instalment buying limitations can be expected to hit them much more severely than they will trades that can maintain a healthy turnover on a cash or straight charge account basis.

And so it goes. People in the income brackets from "middle" downwards see no reason why corporations shouldn't shoulder a bigger part of the tax load; the people who have to meet the long-term problems of running a corporation feel that they are already carrying their fair share. Talk about raising the income tax brings forth all the old "incentive" arguments from wage earners. No matter what tax or curb is suggested there are weighty arguments against it. But it's certain that, one way or another, war will be paid for. It would be easier to decide how to pay for it if we accepted the fact that every one—not everyone else—has to share in meeting the cost.

—Capital Pre

DEFENCE PRODUCTION: *Deputy Trade Minister Mackenzie heads dep*

INSURANCE

INSURING INSURANCE COS.

TO PARAPHRASE the old conundrum, "Who doctors the doctor?" one might ask "Who insures the insurance companies?" The too-simple answer is, "Other insurance companies"; too simple because it is not well understood by the average policyholder.

This form of insurance is known as reinsurance and while the policyholder may seldom hear of it, it is important to him. Reinsurance, indirectly, helps keeps down the rates and distributes and minimizes the coverage of risk among many insurers. As a matter of fact, there is little doubt that reinsurance has contributed enormously to the growth of modern insurance.

Before the Second World War the two great reinsuring countries were Germany and Switzerland. Today the former is pretty well out of the picture and an enormous amount of reinsurance is done by companies located in Norway and Sweden, with Switzerland still in a dominant position.

A number of years ago a big Paris department store was gutted by fire, with the loss estimated at 40 million gold francs. The store was insured with 91 insurance companies operating in many countries. Yet hardly one of them held more than 10,000 francs of the insured risk. There were several hundred reinsuring companies and even reinsurers of reinsurers, involving all nationalities and it has been estimated that more than 40 companies made payments to settle the loss.

Even closer to home was the San Francisco fire and earthquake. The loss was around $330,000,000 and insurance companies in countries as far apart as Norway and Australia were involved.

The terms of a reinsurance contract are similar to those agreed upon by the original insurer and his principal. However, for various reasons there may be an exception to this rule in life insurance. One important principle of reinsurance is that the direct insurer may place no liability upon the reinsurer which he himself refuses to assume and share. It may happen that the reinsuring company will find itself in a position whereby it cannot, or will not, assume the entire liability it has been called upon to shoulder. It will then turn to another reinsurance company. Actually, the dividing and subdividing of the risk can be continued almost without limit.—*Douglas R. Weston.*

AROUND THE HOME

DRESS FOR SMOOTH SURFACE. TWO COATS OF OUTSIDE PAINT. LENGTH OF TOP 74" LEGS 17" SLATS 24" HEIGHT OF BACK REST 20" TWO SHORT PIECES OF 2"X4" HOLD AXLE. AXLE IS FASTENED WITH HEAVY STAPLES. BACK REST IS RAISED OR LOWERED BY NOTCHED PAIR OF SUPPORTS.

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There are many other interesting little ideas like these in the booklet "AROUND THE HOME". Write for your copy to Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (ONTARIO) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490, Adelaide St. Station, TORONTO.

Tom Gard's Notebook

Last fall, after cleaning the summer's accumulation of junk off my work bench, I decided to start right in and make a movable lounge for the garden. Once started, the project proved not too difficult. Old packing cases provided the slats, pieces of two by four formed the frame and junior surrended two small wheels from his dilapidated cart to make it mobile. Now I can look forward to next summer and many hours of relaxation — reclining at any angle in any part of the garden. In case you haven't the packing case slats, then string the frame with rope, it will work equally well.

Framed

I am anything but an artist yet the work of good Canadian painters has held my interest for several years. Last week I spent a pleasant evening with a chap who is a good artist and quite conversant with the work being done in Canada. During our conversation I noticed and remarked on the attractiveness of a picture hanging on the wall of his study. After my flattering comments had ceased, he suggested I take a closer look at it. Was my face red! It was simply a cheap print framed. He explained how it had been done and made me feel somewhat better by remarking that I was not the only one who had been fooled by this particular picture. It certainly looked authentic — even to the old antiqued frame. The method he used is given in some detail.

Pablum Boxes

Ever since junior graduated from Pablum I have been intending to put some of the boxes to good use. My small daughter finally put on the pressure to complete a doll cradle I had promised her for last Christmas. While at it I finished up a knitting box that had been talked about and hinted at for an even longer period.

Anyone desirous of a new house number may profit by one seen down Peterboro way recently. The householder had made an attractive wooden base and then fashioned the numbers from rope. The whole thing had been made weatherproof with water-resistant varnish.

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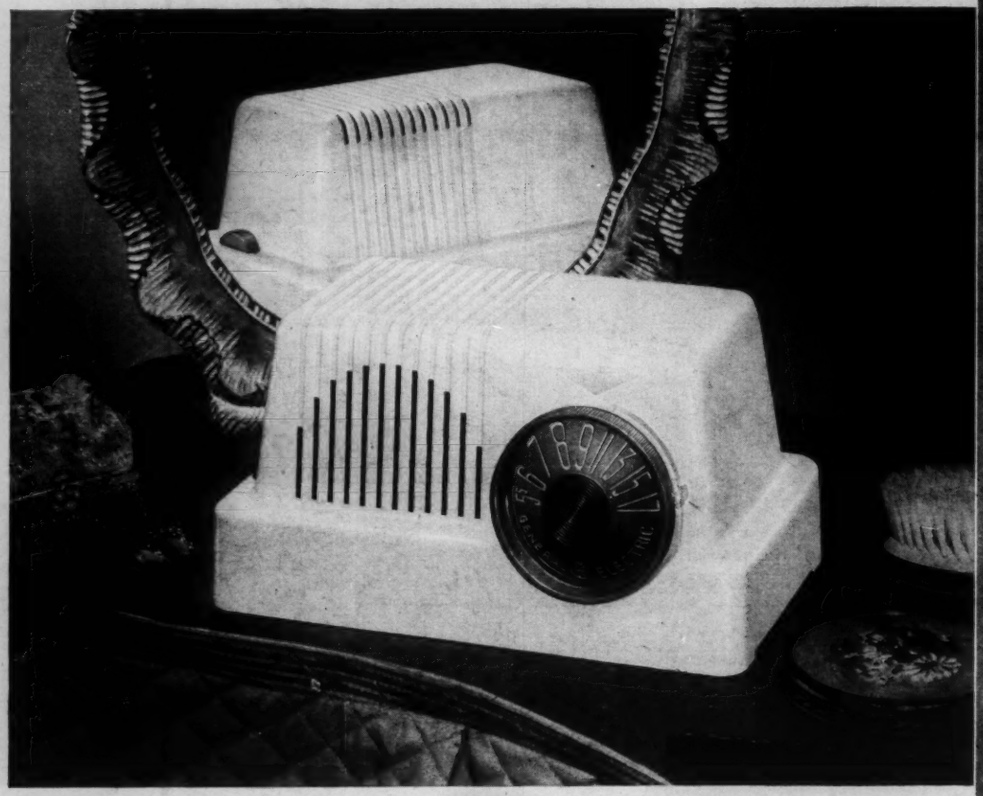

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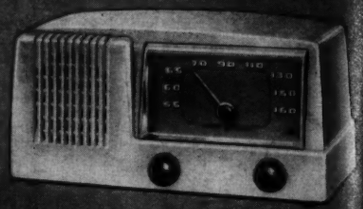

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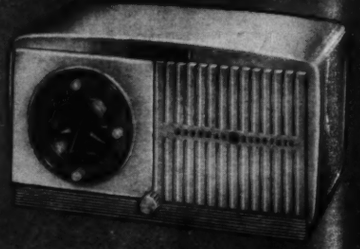

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